Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1837. NU

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; en- from the press of J. O'HALLORAN, Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To those who are served [illegible] $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if paid [illegible] end of the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till [illegible] of the year. To those who recive the paper by [illegible] $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. [illegible] who choose to pay at the end of each half year, [illegible] charged $2.30 per annum.

[illegible] are determined not to deviate from these terms in [illegible] case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

[illegible] letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be [illegible] paid, except from those contributors to our columns [illegible] whom a special agreement is, or shall be made.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to JOB PRINTING.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

The Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, [illegible]ately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught with reference to reading the best authors, and acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every [illegible] of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } Jamaica, L. I.
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JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., }

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Mercantile and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. [illegible] R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. [illegible].

The Female Department, being furnished with a [illegible]ing House exclusively for themselves, is under the [illegible] of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the operations of the Instructors.

Prices of Tuition made known on application.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

FARM,

on [illegible] he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land [illegible]ated near the village of New Market, and within [illegible] miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick, lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the [illegible]mplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; [illegible] 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the [illegible]ing in the township of Piscataway, county of [illegible].

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by [illegible], containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is [illegible]arly as good as new, having been partly built within [illegible] years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There [illegible] also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never-failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within [illegible] steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, [illegible] 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, [illegible]. There is also on said Farm between [illegible] 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency [illegible] to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm [illegible] well watered, having streams of water running on two [illegible] of the Farm, besides several springs which never [illegible]. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam [illegible] admixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing [illegible]. The Farm is free from stone. This [illegible] is a neighborhood for markets, having several [illegible] within 2 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all [illegible] generally more than the New Brunswick [illegible].

Any person wishing further information respecting [illegible] will call on the subscriber on the premises, or [illegible] in the village of New Market. An [illegible] will be given, and terms of payment [illegible].

CHINEAS CORIELL.

[illegible] Farm not be disposed of [illegible] next, it will after [illegible] shares of [illegible].

P. CORIELL.

STOVES.

J. THOMPSON & CO. take this method of informing the public, that the Stoves they now have on hand, with a few yet to be received, will make the most complete assortment for wood or Coal ever offered for sale in this place. Having taken pains to select them personally from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, they hope to give general satisfaction. Among them are the following:

Postley's Cooking Stoves, from No. 1 to 16. These Stoves have long been in use and are too well known to need any description.

Nine-Plate Stoves for wood with and without boilers and tea kettles.

Franklins for wood of Kellog's, Clussman's, Postley's, and Pleiss's patterns.

Also, a variety of Box Stoves.

Coal Cooking Stoves, of Lynch's, Clussman's, and other patterns, with and without ovens.

Stanley's Rotary Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal.

Large Cast Iron Stoves for meeting-houses, stores, &c.

PARLOR AND SITTING-ROOM STOVES,
Of various patterns and sizes.

And a large and general assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves for coal only, of a variety of patterns, varying in prices from 2.75 to $12.

Grates, fit to set in Franklins or fire-places, and Stove Pipe. Call sizes ready made.

☞ Second hand Stoves and Pipe taken in exchange.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock [illegible] of the following articles, viz:

[illegible]
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
11-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
1 1-4 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cedar Company Shingles,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which compose as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS,

[illegible] & DU[illegible]
[illegible] public
[illegible] assor[illegible]

Goods, are comp[illegible]
ths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's shop Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, [illegible]2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first [illegible] Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE,

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has [illegible] we purchased them [illegible] New York. [illegible] they can be purchased [illegible]

J. THOMPSON & [illegible]

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837.

REMARKS OF JACOB T. BERGEN,

Principal of the Plainfield Seminary, at the Anniversary of the Plainfield Temperance Society.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

Mr. Moderator: I rise at your bidding, unprepared, while the topic upon which I am requested to address you, would task the comprehensive intellect of the highest archangel and the sublimest orator that ever awed or charmed the human spirit, would quail before the overwhelming immensity of the subject. It is fearfully allied with the immortal destinies of the soul of man, and partakes of all those awful relations that cluster around eternity. In the great day of final award, when the materials of human motives will be revealed to an attending universe, there will appear to have been no incentive more fatally efficient in exciting and sustaining the depraved propensities of our nature, in imparting a malignant ferocity to the savage; in cherishing a vindictive national spirit; in inspiring and perpetuating deleterious moral principles; in impeding the progress of universal philanthropy; in staying the race in its upward career of intellect; in clogging the chariot wheels of King Immanuel; and in postponing the advent of that glorious millennial era, when all shall know the Lord, from the least even to the greatest. I say no incentive will be found to have been more fatally and more universally efficient than the habitual use of intoxicating [illegible]

[illegible] sobriety; into the sanctuary; into the halls of science among the glorious in intellect; nay into the very seats of the consecrated Ministers of [illegible]. But God infinitely honors his fallen creature, man; calls him [illegible] of Deity; commands him to act in [illegible] designs of benevolence, and graciously promises that his weakness shall be made [illegible] in the Lord. Cordially believing that the [illegible] Benediction will rest on all sincere [illegible] efforts in the cause of God and [illegible] confidently believing that the Temperance cause is the cause of God and man, I ask [illegible]

felicity, and the causes of anguish, which shall exist forever and ever. Our present life is immeasurably precious to our beneficent Creator. The forest, the meadow, and the bosom of the earth, teem with the delicious viand, the healing medicine, and the soothing anodyne, delights allure to their enjoyment from the appalling cataract; the smiling summer sea; the tempestuous ocean; and the vale enamelled with flowers rich with the aromatic breath of heaven. Our every sense may be an avenue of happiness—evincing that our *God is love.* The faculties of the soul are copies of the attributes of the Deity—faint and feeble, but faithful illustrations of that intelligence which originated the universe.—How subtle, how elegant, how harmonious, how sublime is the human mind! It is like an exquisite, costly, and slender fabric, which the breath of an infant may destroy. How startling, how terrific is the thought, that this unspeakably slender machine is the certain medium of everlasting happiness, or eternal woe. One perverted affection, one neglected intellectual faculty, one indiscreet decision of the judgment, one hasty determination of the will, nay one indolent exertion of its powers; may cause the death of the soul, since our peculiar individual depravity, erroneous opinions, obstinate prejudices, and confused apprehension of things, may often be deduced from a single previous act of the mind—the parent of eternal consequences. We say, that we rely upon the mercy of God, to overlook and pardon our sins of ignorance and infirmity, but what right have we to expect the exercise of this most precious attribute, if we do not preserve our powers in all that energy, elasticity, freshness and susceptibility, which they received from their divine Originator. If we indulge an appetite, if we give license to a passion, if we doze away our time in desultory imaginations, if we give a supremacy to affections which enchain the spirit to any earthly object, what reason have we to believe that God will restore our minds from this wilful perversion of his wise designs? Could we appreciate human responsibility, and feel for one moment, only one moment's value of this vital breath, the thought would oppress and [illegible] subvert our feeble natures. We can bear just [illegible] to be awfully conscious that every faculty [illegible] though every affection, every capability of body and [illegible] spirit, in all its purity, in all its vigor, in the most [illegible] effective concert with its co-ordinate faculties in [illegible] their strongest exercise, with the most discreet [illegible] tion, is solemnly [illegible]

wisdom, and the admonitions of his merciful Sovereign, depraves his affections to an affinity with the spirits of darkness, beclouds his understanding, changes truth to falsehood, organises his appetites into an open rebellion against his own happiness, nay, often makes him the murderer of his dearest connexions, and the assassin of his own soul. And for what?—*a draught of nauseating liquor!* Is not this a horrid dream, some phantom of mythology, conjured up to intimidate the credulous and the lover of marvel? Ah no! it is the *truth*, the mournful, the fatal TRUTH.—What! abandon the hopes of a glorious immortality, of an eternal residence with angels, and patriarchs, and prophets, and saints of God.—What! abandon the sacred charities of life, the endearing relations of father, husband, child, and friend! What! abandon the brilliant achievements of godlike intellect, and the charms of divine philosophy, and become a human brute, a poisoned atmosphere, a moving and breathing curse, and (as many of us have painfully witnessed,) the very incarnation of the tortures of the spirits lost—for a draught of liquor? *Yes for a draught of liquor.*

Our sympathies, sir, are delegated for noble purposes. They were intended to be our most refined, our most chastened elements of happiness. They teach us that soul is attuned to soul like delicate musical instruments [illegible] chord [illegible] note in [illegible] [illegible] hypocrisy are to disappear, and the heart of this world is to have one and the same pulse of love to God and man.—Inebriety [illegible] the fountain of the sympathies, [illegible] delicacy of feeling which makes our [illegible]bor's joys and sorrows our own, converts every affection of the soul into selfish appetites, and renders all its disciples practical misanthropists.

Poor human nature! is it thus to be brutified, and is the universal race of man to be apostates from their exalted destiny? Will they for a single sordid gratification rashly forfeit the title of the sons of God, and in a body, reinforce his eternal enemies?

this almost omnipotent [illegible] no compromise, no delay! The inscription on their standard is, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." To every one of their fellow mortals they cry in their triumphant march, "come with us."

The inebriate opens his blood-shot eye, and listens with torpid ear, to an uncertain, dubious sound of what? Abstinence, total abstinence from that liquid fire, which is consuming his soul. What! leave my beloved, my care-destroying cup! What! leave this delightful exhilaration, which, for a moment seems my heaven! *I'll not leave it,* although my wife, care-worn almost to the grave, regards her tattered, her famished, her fatherless children, with the exquisite agony of maternal despair, *I'll not leave it,* although my father's bosom is bursting with inexpressible woe. *I'll not leave it,* although my mother, *my mother!* pines and weeps in all the anguish of a devoted and desolate heart. I WILL NOT LEAVE IT. The serpent's coil is around him! the fascination of the serpent's eye is upon him! Like a maniac he seizes the cup, when undismayed advances the sworn friend of Temperance, and taking him by the hand, says—"Brother, come with us." There is a majesty in truth and severe virtue that appals iniquity.—"Brother, come with us." He is like a child. He has no resources of opposition. He pauses. His eye kindles. HE RESOLVES. There he stands "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." The seal is on his brow. His countenance glows with the image of God. The tempter approaches. The Circean cup cannot reach his charmed lip. He is the *moral freedman.*

This is no dream, no creation of extravagant fancy, but you Mr. Moderator, the members of this Society, and this respected audience, have [illegible]ly witnessed such delightful examples.—Our [illegible] country records thousands.

I have not spoken of the transcendent effects of this reformation upon the community in purifying the general intellect, in elevating the moral standard, in refining and assimilating the elements of public sympathy, and in preparing the way for a more glorious reality of human excellence on earth, than ever adorned the magnificent dreams of the golden age; for these qualities are now almost universally accredited social axioms.

Can we doubt the eventual success of this sacred enterprise? Listen. 'Tis the mother [illegible] redeemed from the perdition [illegible] How intense, how agoni[illegible] Almost convulsively she

Temperance Society. How she p[illegible] petitions, as if she would pour out [illegible] her heart as a sacrifice to propitiate his [illegible] on this holy institution. How she stru[illegible] gain His benediction upon every means to [illegible] it to that glorious consummation, when the ea[illegible] will be one harmonious Temperance Society.—Such prayers, arising from thousands of hearts, bursting with gratitude, *will* avail before God.—Then go on, sir, you and your compeers. Go on with holy prudence, with holy boldness, with holy perseverance, and the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign will rest upon your labors.

ANECDOTE OF MALIBRAN.—During Madam Malibran's last visit to Italy, she had occasion to stop at a small village to procure a change of horses. The inhabitants even of this secluded spot had heard of Malibran, and, discovering that she was among them, they entreated her to favor them with a few of those notes which had been turned into so much gold—those notes which had delighted the whole civilised world. Madame, vexed at the importunity of the villagers, which at last amounted to a command, somewhat angrily denied their request. The people were, however, determited not to be disappointed, and declared that she should have no horses to continue her journey until she had obliged them. De Beriot, who, at this time, in consequence of her desire to keep the marriage secret, was travelling with her incognito, as her page, stepped into the balcony of the inn where they were stopping, and commenced playing an extemporaneous *fantasia* [illegible] the word, and echoed in long-continued shouts—"Bravo, De Beriot! Malibran, moved at the applause bestowed on her gifted companion, sang two or three pieces in her best style, and so enraptured were the villagers with the charms of De Beriot's playing and Malibran's singing, that instead of permitting the horses to be put to their carriage, they insisted on yoking themselves, and dragging the delight-imparting travellers through their village, and for two or three miles on their journey.—*Nathan's Memoirs of Malibran.*

[illegible].—The Genesee Farmer [illegible] ing summary of the native coun[illegible] most familiar plants:—

[illegible] is a native of South-America, and [illegible] Peru, and Monte Video. In [illegible] is small and bitter. The [illegible] the [illegible] indigious. The only country [illegible] nuts are found [illegible] Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discovery of Columbus.—The bread-fruit tree is a native of the South Sea islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native no where except in China and Japan, whence the world is supplied. The cocoa-nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter, are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of the East and West-Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence are furnished about sixty millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab-apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its native state, small, bitter, and with its poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South-America, and lately one species has been found in Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North-Carolina, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1580. Asparagus was brought from Asia—cabbage and lettuce from Holland—radish from China—rice from Ethiopia—beans from the East Indies; onions and garlicks are natives of various places, both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practised from the remotest antiquity.

THE WOMEN OF SYRIA.—It is impossible (says Lamartine) to paint with the pen the admirable and picturesque groups of richness of costume and beauty that these women form in the country. Every day I see fac[illegible] young girls or of women such as Raphael [illegible] his artist dreams. It is n[illegible] or Italian beauty: it is p[illegible] of contour—in a word, a[illegible] have left us of most perfe[illegible] still more intoxicating h[illegible] and simplicity of expres[illegible] luptuous langour, by the celestial [illegible] blue eyes, fringed with dark lashes, throws over the features, and by an ingenuousness of smile, a harmony of proportion, an admirable whiteness of the skin, an indescribable transparency of complexion, a metallic lustre of the hair, a grace of attitude and movement, and a strange musical vibration of the voice, which make of a young Syrian an Houri of Paradise to the eyes.

AN EXTEMPORE DEFENCE.—An unlucky bard, whose tragedy and comedy had both been rejected by the managers, remarked that he was at a loss to account for it—"For no one can say," he observed, "that my tragedy was a bad performance, or that my comedy was any thing to laugh at."

A beautiful conch has been built entirely from the wood of the old frigate Constitution, so famous in the history of the late war, which was to have been presented to Gen. Jackson on the 8th instant, as a New Year's present. It was built by the contributions of [illegible] New York.—*Westchester Herald.*

...REMARKS.

...that the management ...ll justice and expediency, ...quire a free and honest ex... ...ciples and interests to which it ... and the character which it is

...cle of News.—A leading object of ...ation will be to lay before its readers, ...rehensive a view of domestic and foreign ...gence as our time and space will allow.— ...st of prices current, corrected weekly from ...he New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political enconomy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the ...unwilling ...daughter should ...sentiments or principles differ... ...his own, is himself unworthy of the like privileges. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Owing to the indisposition of the Editor, and a series of unforseen disappointments with respect to articles essential to our progress, we beg leave to apologise to our friends and the public for the want of neatness in the mechanical execution of this number of our paper, as well as of method in its arrangement, and of variety in its contents. The preceding reasons must also be our excuse for the omission of Legislative and Congressional intelligence, and a Price Current, which shall be attended to in our future numbers.

The shortness of the period until the regular day of our publication, (Thursday) has induced us to defer issuing our next paper until the 26th of the present month.

☞ Those interested in the business of the Printing Office of the "UNION," are requested to meet at Abraham Laing's, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

DISASTER.—The new British ship Tamerack, Captain Kain, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11 November for New-York, with 100 passengers on board, went ashore about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week, on Long Island, near Fire Island Light. The passengers and crew all landed in safety, part of whom have arrived in New-York. Strong hopes are entertained that she will be got off. The Tamerack was a new ship, of about 750 tons burthen, had on board a large quantity of iron and tin, and was consigned to Douglass, Robinson & Co.

☞ The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union as an Independent State received its final passage in the United States Senate on Thursday evening last, by a vote of 25 to 10.

For the Plainfield Union.

EDUCATION.—In this critical epoch of history of the human race, when the most sacred principles of the social organization, are menaced by infatuated impulse or by fierce and reckless encounters of public opinion, there is no topic of public interest which ought to take precedence of education. Its claim upon our most serious attention is imperious. It is true that indifference may lead us to disregard; indolence or indecision may persuade us to defer; and a morbid reluctance to probing the disorders of the community, may prompt us to evade a consideration of this momentous question, but the startling temerity of licentious ignorance, the alarming effrontery of vice, and symptoms of impending anarchy throughout the civilised world, call upon every friend of man to combine his peculiar resources and energies, with his fellow-philanthropists, in order to avert the social ruin, which, upon a partial aspect of the case, the rational politician would pronounce inevitable.

When we witness distinct classes of society, abrubtly disavowing the terms of alliance which have subsisted between them and their co-ordinate members for ages, asserting theories of right and immunity, which are obviously absurd in their nature, and totally incompatible with the idea of mutual dependence; and when we behold an organized league of tens of thousands, under the specious disguise of correcting legal abuses, aiming to consummate their principles by artifice, by distorted facts, by absolute perversion of the truth, by remote, but significant reference to their physical power, and (as is frequently the case) by a sovereign contempt of the law, we must be filled with appalling anticipations for the future. Unless some efficient conservative agent be employed, a single half century will show us to the world bestrewn with the wrecks of these institutions, without which man, under his most favorable relations, would be but an enlightened barbarian.

There are in our country moral strength, sagacity, decision of purpose and pecuniary ability enough, if concentered and discreetly adopted, to rectify all these disorders, and restores the social machine to harmonious and accelerated action without the revulson of a single spring. Society in his highest degree of excellence, must employ in subservience to its interests, the varied intelligence, which all the minds of a community can possibly yield. In this grade of intellectual cultivation, each individual will truly appreciate his own interests, and ascertain that any real private advantage is inseparably connected with the benefit of the commonwealth. *Our countrymen must be educated properly or our children will either be the victims of anarchy or the slaves of despotism.* In order to effect this exalted purpose there must be a class of citizens, who dedicate all their time and talents to exploring with intensity and perseverance, the varieties of latent intellect ... know every indication of peculiar faculties; who can develope, instruct and fully mature the mental powers, and who profess moral intrepidity enough to put in practice every legitimate measure for the execution of their designs. This class must be composed of learned, conscientious and self-denying teachers, and they must be sustained by the influence, the resources, and the simultaneous personal efforts of the nation.

For the Plainfield Union.

THOUGHTS ON SUICIDE.—The thought of our final dissolution is the most appalling sentiment that can affect the soul. Philosophy and atheism, shielded by the desperate creed of annihilation or an uninteresting futurity, shrink with dismay at the approach of inexorable Death.—Pride, sustained by influence, prosperity, and powerful intellect, may, in the short season of their prime, mitigate the terrors of the dying hour, but when their arrogant spirit has departed, the consciousness of impending mortality, render their souls the abode of horror. Our life is consecrated to the God of holiness, beneficence, and commisseration. It nurtures the seeds of a blessed immortality, which produce the flowers of benevolence, humility, and philanthropy on earth, in order to be ripened into eternal beatitude in heaven. Its preservation is a primary element of all our faculties and propensities.—Our vision, which is delighted by the beauty and sublimity of creation and the perfection of art, is a sentinel placed on the watch-tower of life; our hearing, smell, and taste, susceptible of the refined grandeur of music, the freshness of aromatic fragrance, and the luxurious delicacy of the banquet, are all designed to support our existence. The providence of the Deity, evinced in the elegant fabric of the human mind, in the system of nature, and in the eternal destiny of man, most incontrovertibly proves that this transitory life is solemnly dedicated to preparation for a life, exalted, blissful and interminable. Then is it not accursed ingratitude and flagrant apostacy to violate this sacred deposit. Is it not a shocking cowardice to be intimidated at the frowns of capricious fortune, and desperately to rush into the presence of slighted Omnipotence?

The bill incorporating the Norfolk and Edenton Railroad Company, as amended by the Senate, has passed the Legislature of North Carolina.

The Vermont papers complain that the capitalists of that State have sent their money to New York and Philadelphia, for the ... it at an enormous interest.

SALUTATORY.

TO THE READERS OF THE "PLAINFIELD UNION."

January 2, 1837.

I.

Like Ocean, heaving in its ancient bed,
The Sea of Mind is wide around us spread—
A mighty deep, on whose capricious breast
The sun-like beams of Reason brightly rest;
A thousand gallant Barks, with pennons gay,
Press with the breeze rejoicing on their way;
'Till Passion's storms rush madly from their caves,
And sweep in fury o'er the booming waves!

II.

Friends of the Press! we greet you far and near,
And hail with you the opening of the year!
What though the chilling winds of winter rise,
And warring tempests cloud the azure skies?
Our sails unfurled, we venture on the main,
Your flag to bear—your interests to sustain;
With honest zeal we gird us for the fight,
And pledge the "Union" to the cause of Right.

III.

Know ye the curse of these degenerate times,
'Tis fruitful parent of a thousand crimes?
'Tis hated *Faction*, of whose mad career
Our course we trust to keep forever clear;
A roaring lion with infernal power,
He seeks, like Satan, "whom he may devour;"
Sirocco-like, his fell and poisonous breath
Bears though the land but pestilence and death!

IV.

Lo, in the South, on Texas' fertile plains,
Revolt, and war, and sanguinary chains!
A nation's Chief, victor of countless fields,
The captive of a rebel Province yields:
While ancient Spain, across th' Atlantic flood,
Bathes still her vine-clad soil in human blood!
A Nation still, though long in chaos hurled,
She struggles on, the by-word of the world!

V.

Hail to the land of all the world most blest,
Our own loved soil, the Empire of the West!
Hail to her gallant sons on land and sea,
And the fair daughter's of the brave and free!
The *free!* alas, but on our sacred soil
Millions should still in wretched slavery toil!
May truth and justice rend the galling chain,
And rid our country of so foul a stain.

VI.

Hail to the Press! great teacher of mankind—
The angel-trumpet of immortal mind!
Of old, without thee, Nations darkly died,
Nor dreamed the splendors of this age of pride!
Revolving years thy triumphs shall display,
And light and knowledge bring the perfect day,
When wrong and rapine on the earth shall cease,
And in the sceptre of the Prince of Peace!

...TROUS SHIPWRECK.

...Hundred and Nine Lives Lost.

The ... MEXICO, Captain Winslow, sailed from ...ool on the 25th October last, having on ... crew consisting of 12 men and 104 pas... in all 116 souls. She made the Highlands ... Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on ...day morning was off the bar, with 30 or ... rigged vessels, all having signals flying ... pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the ... and at dark she and the whole ... lights from their yards ... no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the northwest, the barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top-sail, reefed fore-sail, two reefed try-sail, and fore-stay sail. At 4 o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead, and reported to Captain Winslow that he had 15 fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with his depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water, was incorrect.—His error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, 26 miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving sea. The yawl boat was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly.

At 7 o'clock same morning, the ship bilged and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast; and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt however was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now, the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung around the Captain, covered with their blankets ... set with ice, imploring his assistance and ... if hope was still left to them. When they ... came from the ... heard

next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all froze to death.

Of the 104 passengers two-thirds were women and children.

It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For 35 years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks and never before has he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occason, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture: it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons saved:

Captain Winslow.
Wm. Broom, a lad, brother of the owner.
Two Seamen and the Cook.
Richard Haynes, } *Passengers.*
Thomas Mullohan, }
John Wood, }

The boat put off from the vessel without Richerd Haynes, but he ... from the bowsprit and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat.

The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She was insured by the Commonwealth office at Boston for $8000. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic Office is also on part of her cargo.

The cargo consisted of
... tons of bar iron,
100 do coal,
200 do crates,
and consigned to Samuel Thompson.

Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all of which were frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexico ... her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying ... as a signal of distress in consequence ... bitten state of the crew, and the shortness ... visions.

Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting for pilots, not more than one-half have as yet arrived.

The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found.

The wreck master, the coroner, and Mr Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies, and a guard of 16 picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage.—*Cour. & Enq.*

FROM EUROPE.

The ... arrived at New York on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th November.

ENGLAND.—The pressure in the Money Market grows more and more alarming. Short crops are universally complained of. A great Balloon Ascension was recently made from Vauxhall Garden, London. The voyagers (three in number) remained in the air seventeen hours, and descended at Weilburg in Germany, 400 miles from London. They proceeded thence to Paris for further experiments.

FRANCE.—Charles X. the exiled King, died at Goritz in Illyria, November 12, aged 78.—M. Eugene Malibran, the first husband of Madam Malibran, formerly of this city, died at Paris on the same day, aged 54.

The *Journal des Debats* has the following:

"On the 10th instant, the Government caused Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to be taken from the prison of Strasburg, and conducted to L'Orient, where a ship is in waiting to transport him to America. The Prince traversed Paris on the night of Thursday."

Queen Hortense, the mother of young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle her affairs: after which it is said she will join her son in America. The *Journal du Commerce* says that Prince Louis Napoleon, has been required to give his word of honor that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years; and that he at first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his compliance.

PORTUGAL.—There has been a revolutionary movement at Lisbon, which excites great interest. It was an attempt by the young Queen and the Court, to annul the recent establishment of the liberal constitution of 1820. It was put down by the National Guards and the people, reinforced ultimately by the Royal Guards, so that the Queen was left without a defender, and was forced to implore the protection of the British fleet in the harbor, from which 300 marines were landed for the defence of the Palace. Afterwards they were re-embarked again, the popular party refusing to treat for a reconciliation in the face of foreign bayonets. The Queen, after several ineffectual efforts to obtain more gracious terms, was finally obliged to yield the whole ground in dispute, re-establish the constitution, proclaim a general amnesty, and appoint Viscount Bandeira Prime Minister. M. Freire, formerly Minister of the Interior, was murdered by the populace during the commotion. Several distinguished individuals have been forced to leave the country. Thus, by one act of tyrannical folly, the Young Queen has destroyed for ever her own popularity, and probably that of her husband, and virtually degraded herself from the rank of a sovereign to that of a state prisoner.

The number of deaths in New-York during the past week was 180: during the past year 8009, being an increase above those of 1835, of 927.—Of these 1514 were by Consumption, 778 by convulsions, 443 by the measles, and 33 by ...

GOVERNOR'S ...

To the Legislative Council and ... General Assembly of the State of ...

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with ... sition of your joint resolution of Feb... I beg leave to submit such remarks ... curred to me, in relation to the "resources, laws, and polity, of the State," as ... mend such measures, in relation to ... will, in my opinion, promote the ... prosperity of the people." And as to ... branch of the subject, I would premise ... inquiries have been limited to those resources ... which, we have already availed ourselves ... out undertaking to investigate those rich ... ver failing sources of wealth, which abound ... State, and which will very soon be brought ... light, and to active use, under the enterprise ... our citizens, aided by wise legislation. ... under the Act ... 1835, we have a ... of Professor Rogers, giving a general review ... the mineral resources of our State, shewing ... vast extent, and the importance of prosecuting ... the investigations, until those resources shall be ... fully developed.

I transmit copies of a letter from Professor Rogers to my predecessor, giving a brief sketch ... his proceedings upon the Geological survey during the last year, by which it appears that another year will be required to complete the undertaking, and I recommend that a sufficient ... appropriation be made for that purpose.

As to the details of the finances of the State and disbursements of the public money, I refer you to the accounts of the proper officers ... which it appears that the resources during the last year, ending the 25th October, 1836, including the State Tax of $40,000, amount to the sum of $79,666 66 which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 27th October, 1835, amounted to the sum of $88,633 42. And that the disbursements during the same period amount to $78,127 34, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 25th of October, 1836, of $10,506 08.

In the account of disbursements, is included the sum of $28,401 75, paid on account of building the New Penitentiary, leaving $49,825 ... as the amount properly chargeable for the support of Government. This amount exceeds the usual annual expenditures for that purpose by nearly $10,000, which is attributable to the unusual duration of the last session of the Legislature and the expenses incident thereto.

During the last three years, the State has contracted a debt in erecting the New Penitentiary ... payable annually under the ... Camden and Amboy Railroad Company is $30,000.

The receipts from various other sources may be safely estimated at $12,000, which added to the State Tax of $40,000 makes an aggregate amount of $82,000, exceeding the usual annual expense of Government by about $42,000. It is therefore obvious, that if the usual amount of $40,000 be imposed as the State Tax for the next two years, this debt $68,000 may be extinguished in that time, by appropriating for the purpose the surplus revenue of the State over and above the amount to be applied for the support of Government.

In estimating the amount to be received of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at $3... 000, the amount guaranteed, I would remark ... ...ference it will exceed that sum. The ... sit duty for the first three-quarters of the past year amounted to $1130 16. The July dividend upon 1000 shares of their stock belonging to the State, and included in the guarantee, ... to $6000. If the transit duty on the last quarter shall amount to $5000, as ... timated—and the January dividend will be the same as that of July, the amount will be $16 276 16; and to this must be added the ... the business of the canal, which may be estimated at $3000, making an aggregate of $34,276 16; by which it appears that ... the State will not be limited by the amount ... anteed. But their receipts from that source ... and above the amount guaranteed, must ... depend upon the amount of business done ... Canal and Railroad.

From this statement of our finances, it is evident that it will be unnecessary, for the current year to raise by direct taxation from the people an amount greater than has usually been raised in that manner. And I would recommend it as a general rule, that all impositions upon the people for the support of government, should be, as far as possible, uniform, both as to the objects of taxation, and amount of tax—not fluctuating with any extraordinary excess or deficiency of the Treasury. But that all extraordinary receipts be applied to improve the condition of the people by education, or in developing the resources of the State, by such investigations as may be necessary for that purpose.

At this time there are 13 pupils receiving the benefits of our act for the instruction of the ... deaf and dumb, in the different institutions established for that purpose. They absorb the whole of their annual appropriation, so that no others can be now admitted. I would suggest the propriety of increasing that appropriation, so that no one of that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens shall want the means of receiving all the benefits which can be obtained from those Institutions.

It is matter of some surprise that but two persons have applied for the benefits of the act of last session, appropriating $2000 for the instruction of indigent Blind persons, inhabitants of this State. But it is presumed that this fund will find employment as soon as its existence becomes more generally known.

For information respecting the New Penitentiary, I refer you to the report recently made by the Commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of that building. By which it appears that it is finished, and has cost the sum of $... 012 87. It is an establishment which is creditable to the State, and to the architect under whose direction it was built. As the services of the Commissioner are no longer required, it is proper that he should be relieved from his trust.

By the charter of the New Jersey Rail... Transportation Company, the State has ... the right to subscribe for one quarter ... capital stock ... time within ... the location of the road shall be ... mined, and ... office of ... State. ... session of the Legislature ... that you should now ... to the exp...

scription, I forbear any remarks, as you have a joint committee, specially charged with the investigation of that matter.

Permit me earnestly to call your attention to the subject of our Common Schools. In a government like ours, whose permanence depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people at large, it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures as may tend to elevate every citizen, to that grade of intellect which will enable him to perceive and duly appreciate the beauties of our free institutions, and prepare them to defend those institutions as well in the cabinet, as in the field. For some years past, laudable efforts have been made to perfect a system of Common Schools in this State, which have been but partially successful, and they still require the fostering care of the Legislature.

The school fund on the 27th of Oct. 1835, was estimated at $242,593 68. The sum of $20,[illegible] which was applied for common school purposes for the year, was paid over to the several counties prior to the 25th of October, 1836. In the mean time the fund had received from the interest of the stocks in which it is invested, & from [illegible] applied to that purpose, the sum of $31,981 [illegible] exceeding the amount disbursed, by $11,981 [illegible] being added to the original fund in[illegible] to the amount of $254,575 56. In estimating of this fund, the stocks in [illegible]ested, are taken at the nominal or [illegible]ue; but they are, in fact, worth more than [illegible]nd yield nearly six per cent. per annum upon the whole amount.

A common impression prevails that the want of entire success of the system, arises from the want of sufficient funds to carry it into operation. But I would suggest that although the present fund may not be sufficient for the purpose, yet the want of success may be attributed, at least in part, to the want of proper organization. In view of this suggestion, permit me to quote the opinion of Roger M. Sherman, Esq. of Connecticut, contained in a letter written by him upon that subject some years ago. When treating of the common schools in Connecticut, where the fund is so ample that the parents furnish no part to keep up the schools, he says: "A public fund for the instruction of youth in common schools, is of no comparative worth, as a means of relieving want. A higher value would consist in its being made an instrument for exciting general exertion, for the attainment of that important end. In proportion as it excites and fosters a salutary zeal, it is a public blessing. It may have, on any other principle of application, a contrary tendency, and become worse than useless. It may be justly questioned, whether the school fund has been of any use in Connecticut."

And the Rev. F. Wayland, Jr. President of Brown University, in a letter on the same subject, treating of the effort of a legislative body, remarks, "It is generally supposed that effort should be directed, to the accumulation and distribution of large funds, to be appropriated to this object. I am disposed to believe that this opinion is erroneous. Funds are valuable in this case as a condiment, not as an aliment. They should never be so large, as to render a considerable degree of personal effort on the part of the parent unnecessary. The universal law of Divine Providence, in the distribution of its favors, is on the principle of quid pro quo. The adoption of [illegible]

In order, however, to judge correctly of the defects of our system, and to propose the remedy for those defects, it is necessary to know the operations of that system, and to that purpose our law provides that the school committees shall transmit to the clerks of the boards of chosen freeholders of their respective counties, statements in writing, embracing the number of common schools in their respective townships—the number of scholars taught therein—the amount of money received from the township collector, and raised by the township, and the manner in which the same has been applied—which statements are required to be condensed into a report, by said clerks, and transmitted to the trustees of the School Fund to be laid before the Legislature. This part of the law, for years past, has been totally neglected, which furnishes sufficient evidence of the defects of our system. And at the same time, closes that door to all information upon the subject.

From these remarks, I conclude, that in order to enable you to act understandingly upon the subject, it is necessary that you should obtain more precise information, not only of the system of other States, with the manner of their operation, but with the manner of the operation of our own system, and for that purpose I would recommend, that a committee be appointed, with authority to collect all the information necessary to enable you to act effectually upon the subject.

Your early and serious attention, should be directed to the subject of the deposite of the surplus revenue of the United States. The amount to be deposited in this State, will be nearly one million of dollars; to be received in equal quarterly accounts commencing in the present month of January, and it is for you to devise the best means for the safe keeping of the same. In order to form a correct judgement in this matter, it becomes necessary to learn in the first place upon what terms the State is to hold this deposite; and in the second place, how long it will probably remain with them.

The first branch of the inquiry is answered by referring to the terms of an act of Congress, authorising the deposite. It is to be received by the proper authority of the State, upon a certificate of Deposite, "which certificate shall express the usual, and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the State, receiving the same, to pay the said money, or every part thereof, from time to time, when the same shall be required, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the wants of the public Treasury, beyond the [illegible] of the five million of dollars," with a proviso, however, "That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by said Secretary to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for, in ratiable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called in, in sums exceeding $10,000 from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days for every additional $10,000 which may at any time be required."

By the law it appears that the United States, instead of using their State Banks [illegible] depositories of all their surplus funds, have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite a part thereof with the several States, in proportions, to be held in deposite without interest, and to be subject to the order of the Secretary, according to the terms of the act. Of course this fund should be so invested, and secured, that it may be repaid to the United States, whenever it shall be demanded according to the conditions of the Deposite, and that with the least inconvenience to the public.

But how long is this fund to remain in deposite? By the terms of the act, we are bound to pay "whenevr the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of five millions, &c."

That case I presume will not soon occur under the existing laws of the United States; their yearly receipts greatly exceed their disbursements, thereby creating a surplus, to be deposited with the several States, or otherwise disposed of. It is presumed that no States named would advocate a continuance of this system for the purpose of creating a surplus to be distributed.—But the interest of the countries, that this system should not be too suddenly changed, and common prudence clearly dictates the impolicy of reducing, at any time, the increase from regular sources, below the ordinary wants of Government.—And as it is, upon such an event only, that this deposite can be recalled, it may safely be conceded that it will remain until demanded, under the pressure of some extraordinary circumstance.

Under these impressions, and believing as I do, that the people at large are entitled to receive all the benefits which can be derived from this fund, consistently with the obligation to return it, in conformity with the provisions of the act, I would recommend that through the instrumentality, of the Board of the Trustees of the School Fund or other proper agents, it be loaned out upon interest, and upon proper security, so as to benefit the people through the State, as equally as the nature of the case will permit, and that the proceeds thereof be applied to increase the Common School Fund.

I observe in the public Journals, that many applications are to be made for the establishment of new Banks in the State. This is a subject of deep and abiding interest to the country, and one which is involved in serious difficulty.

Banking restrictions have become a part of our monetary system, and cannot be dispensed with. But in judging of the necessity of their increase we should not lose sight of the legitimate object of their creation, nor consider the present pressure of the money market, as an evidence of the necessity of the increase of banking capital. That pressure will cease in a great measure as soon as that new class of borrowers of money that has arisen from the vast purchases, upon credit, of unproductive real estate, shall have complied with their contracts; or ascertained that they cannot comply with them. In either case they will cease to be borrowers.

According to the present method of doing business in this country, our merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, usually sell upon credit.—There should be sufficient Banking Capital to enable them conveniently to reduce those credits to cash. But when Banking Capital is applied to aid speculators in land, or in stocks, it is diverted from its proper sphere, to the detriment of the merchants, and large dealers, in their negotiations and exchanges. This can be affected only, by drawing from circulation all small notes. And gold and silver must take their place. Already notes below $5 have disappeared under your legislation, and although changes of this kind should be adopted with caution, and not made too rapidly, I would suggest that the interest of the country requires that notes of a higher denomination, should be excluded from circulation: the situation of the country, may not be such as to authorise the adoption of such a measure at this time, but in all legislation upon the subject that object should be constantly kept in view.

As to corporations for manufacturing or other purposes, which may be considered of a private nature, as distinguished from those, in which the public have a more direct, and important interest, I am of opinion that most, if not all, of the benefits to be derived from such corporations, may be obtained by adopting a general law regulating limited partnerships. And I would recommend the adoption of such a system, not only because I consider its results beneficial, particularly to the commercial and manufacturing portions of our State, but because such a system being open to all alike, will do away with at least one odious feature of those corporations, and its adoption will tend to prevent incessant legislation upon the subject. But there are corporations of a more general and interesting nature, connected with the internal improvement of our State by means of roads and canals, which will require your serious consideration.

Without reference to any particular improvement of this kind, I should remark that such corporations are generally entitled to your favorable consideration.

It is through their agency, under the direction of our spirited and enterprising citizens, that our State can now boast of works of internal improvement that would do honor to any country in any age; and it is through their agency, that our Treasury is supplied with funds, which under proper legislation must very soon relieve the people from all taxation for the support of the Government of the State.

But all experience shows, that in giving encouragement to such undertakings, you cannot too carefully guard the interest of the public; and in legislating upon this subject, permit me in ending this communication, most arnestly to recommend that you should be very cautious in pledging the faith of the State to any man or body of men. But when that faith is fairly plighted let it never be broken. Let its inviolability never be questioned.

PETER D. VROOM.

TRENTON, January 3, 1837.

The schooner Star, Smith, from Philadelphia bound to New-York, was cut through by the ice on Friday morning, December 30, abreast of Egg Island, in three fathoms water. The captain and crew had barely time to save their lives by taking to the boat, which they were in for eight hours, when they landed at the mouth of Morris River, much exhausted. The schooner was full of water and on her beam ends, when they left her.—The Star had a general cargo of merchandise, was a first rate schooner belonging to Egg Harbor, and was not insured.

The Maysville (Ky.) Monitor of the 26th December, has the following paragraph:

It was reported here last week by the boats from above, that the entire cabin of the steamboat Mariner, on her way up, was blown off during a gale that prevailed on Monday or Tuesday night, and that 20 or 30 passengers had been aroused from their quiet slumbers to find their death pillows beneath the ruthless wave. The appearance a few days after this report, of large pieces of a wreck floating down with the ice, was calculated to confirm the melancholy intelligence.

A sloop lying in the East River, near New York, was cut through by the ice on Thursday night last, and sunk. It is reported that two men were drowned in her.

On Tuesday morning last, the Williamsburg ferry boat (the Long Island) while lying at Williamsburg, was cut through by the ice, and immediately sunk.

MOST DREADFUL.—The Alabama Gazette says: "We have been informed that the slave William, who murdered his master (Huskey) and five negroes, some weeks since, was taken by a party a few days since, from the sheriff of Hot Spring, and *burned alive!* yes, was tied up to the limb of a tree, a fire built under him, and consumed in slow and lingering torture!"

ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Tuesday morning last says: "The Delaware is full of floating ice, so as to prevent the ascent and descent of vessels. The steamboat State Rights continues to cross the river, with the passengers of the Camden and Amboy line."

The office of the Lynchburg Virginian was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d instant, together with all the materials.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, January 7, 1837.

Flour—*Has again advanced. Sales of common brands Western at 10.75 to $11, and fancy is held at $11.25.*

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET, January 9, 1837.

At Market 1050 head Beef Cattle, 60 Milch Cows, and 2500 Sheep.

Prices and Remarks.—*The Beef Market was rather heavy owing to a full supply. The quality was good. 800 were taken at from $6 to $11; average price $8 1-2; 6 extra cattle were sold at $12 per cwt.*

Milch Cows—*The demand continues fair—40 sold at from $35 to $45.*

Sheep—*The Market being fully supplied, prices were a little lower. About 2000 were taken at from $2 50 to $5, and some very good at $6 each.*

Hay—*The supplies are large, and prices have declined.*—

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.

RAHWAY, Dec. 10, 1 w3*

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO a general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for [illegible]

[illegible]

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle,

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all of which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

[illegible]ELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operations, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

WILLIAM WELLS.

[illegible]

[illegible] having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

WILL hold their Annual Meeting at Abraham Laing's Tavern, in Plainfield, on

THURSDAY EVENING,

the 19th of January instant. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the place of meeting at half past 6 o'clock, as the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected according to the Constitution.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

January 2, 1837. 1 2t

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and will keep) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be [illegible] to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public [illegible]

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN Township, December [illegible], 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

TERM OF JUNE, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court.

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettlewerth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K. Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Mosher, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his [illegible] Plainfield.

WILLIAM [illegible]

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

For the Plainfield Union.

NEW-YEAR SONNET.

A happy New-Year to my gentle friend!
May happiness still upon her vision rise!
Bright be the beams that on her path descend,
And brief the clouds that flit athwart her skies!
I would that she might pass through life along,
With Innocence her shield, and Truth her guide;
I would that Hope, though with delusive song,
And sweet Content, be ever at her side.
Had I the Persian's wondrous lamp of old,
And power to sway the genii to my will,
These idle wishes were not vainly told,
Yet should my gentle friend be MARY still.
I know her well—wherein should I prefer
To make a worthier, better girl of her?

B.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1837.

From the New-York Evangelist.

FAREWELL OF 1836.

Adieu! adieu! I am waning fast;
I go the way of the years that are past!
My race hath been swift as the eagle's flight,
And my life like the transient meteor's light.
My storehouse is spent, and my work is done—
Soon, soon shall ye see my last setting sun!

Ye welcomed my coming with joyous glee,
And the echo of mirth rang merrily:
But ah! methinks there are *missing* those
Whose faces *then* beamed with rapturous glows—
Who were fleeting light in the mazy dance,
And whose eyes were fired with affection's glance.

They were dreaming! but *not* of the gifts I'd brought;
That I came for them but with terrors fraught;
That the lone dark grave and the winding sheet
Should be *theirs*, ere were numbered my minutes fleet!
But 'tis broken now, their dangerous spell:
They have passed from earth with one sad "farewell!"

And where is *she*, of the brow serene,
With the pure white veil and the bridal mien,
Who my usher hailed as the dawning light
Of promised joy, with its hues so bright?
Who securely leaned on an *earthly* prop,
With that smile replete with the young bride's hope?

Ah! there she sits but the smile hath fled!
For *he* who could wake it lies low with the dead!
She is veiled, but 'tis with that badge so drear
That hides from the gaze the *widow's* tear!
She sits alone, for her prop is crushed;
"An arm of flesh" she no more may trust.

But my path hath not *all* been strewed with tears!
Ah, no! I came like the former years,
Laden with blessings from Him who gives
All the true solace that man receives.
I brought with me gifts like the flowers of spring,
Oft cheering my heart with the offering.

I've lightened the widow's grief and toil,
Supplying her wasting cruise with oil;
I have made the "corn and the wine increase"—
Where I found but want, leaving "plenty and peace."
But another is waiting my heels to tread,
And its fates are sealed!—they may not be read.

Would ye know, would ye know what it hath in store?
Oh, ask not its mysteries to explore!
The promise of God doth extend to thee,
'Tis enough—"As thy days, thy strength shall be."
But I'm on the wing! I have more to tell,

[redacted]

From the Journal of Commerce.

MY FIRST AFFLICTION.

I had heard often of the grief of parents at the loss of children. I thought I sympathized with the afflicted, and so I did to a certain extent. I never could see a fond mother bend over the dead form of her beloved child without desiring to weep with her—but ah! with that grief a stranger intermeddleth not. To me there was always something affecting in the deep and solemn dignity of death, and in the speechless eloquence of the grave. Living for the most part of my days within sound of the sweet village bell of New-England, nothing could be more solemn than its knell, when tolling at the occasional burial of an inhabitant. But oh, how different the sound, when it was for *my child!* Little Gertrude had wound her silvery cords round and round my heart. From the time of her birth she gradually insinuated herself into the bosom of parental affection, until no child seemed so tender, so lovely, so triumphant over a father's heart. How mysterious the growth of attachment! It is the work of God, that he may fulfil his purpose! What a *disjuncta membra* would the world present without it! So little Gertrude lived for me, and I—too much for her. At table she sat next me—abroad she walked with me—at church she sat by my side,—at night she lay by my bosom—she loved me with the pure simplicity of a child, and with the enthusiastic ardor of a daughter; yes, a *daughter*. Yet no father impatiently long for *sons*. He may please himself with the ideas of boldness and masculine energy and moral or martial achievement, but ten to one he will meet with little else than forwardness, recklessness, imperiousness, ingratitude. "Father, *give* me the portion that falleth to me," was the imperious demand of the profligate prodigal, who had been indulged from his childhood. This case is the representation of thousands. The painter that drew that portrait, painted for all posterity.

But the daughter—she clings like the rose-leaf around the stem, to the parent home—and the paternal hearth; she watches the approving smile, and deprecates the slightest shade on the brow; she wanders not on forbidden pleasure grounds; wrings not the hearts at home with her doubtful midnight absence; wrecks not the hopes to which early promise had given birth, nor paralyses the soul that doats on this its chosen object. Wherever the son may wander in search of fortune or pleasure, there is the daughter, within the sacred temple of home, the Vestal Virgin of its innermost sanctuary, keeping alive the flame of domestic affection, and blessing that existence of which she herself is part.

As my youngest cherub threw her arms around my neck, and breathed into my ear "*Dear Father*," could I have imagined that very night would witness her little form struggling with a fierce disease? But so it was. Ah father! fond, doating father! you think that child is yours.—A few rosy summers have passed over its head. Cheeks are in full bloom—her eye, gay with innocent joys, looks cheeringly and [illegible] your own delighed face—her [illegible] the garden path, and in her little hand she brings you a bunch of flowers. This is happiness too exquisite for Death to permit. It was mine. In one month it was mine. In the next it was all buried in the depths of the grave that opened to receive the precious form of my Gertrude. I then learned a lesson of which I had not before a suitable conception, that I do not own any thing in the creation of God. I had closed the dying eyes of a beloved mother—and much I loved her—no child could love more—but a lingering consumption, after detaining her a long time in view of the promised land, at length let her go with joy to take full possession. I had buried a beloved sister, who, under a similar course of protracted discipline, was ripened for her heavenly rest; but *this* was my first affliction.

Every parent understands me. Every father knows I speak the truth. There is not on earth a tie so peculiar, so mysterious, so inexpressible. Ten thousand infinitely minute fibres are sundered at that bold stroke of Death. The breaking of a million of arteries would not cause such a flow. The actual loss is not indeed like that of losing a conjugal partner, but the feeling, the emotion, the perplexity of griefs, is too intense to be surpassed. A part of both of yourselves dies? the pledge of your affection—the joy of your soul—the concentrating point of your united love is snatched away, and an appaling vacancy is created in the soul. The strength of a parent's love is seen in its appropriate evidence, while life lasts—in the anxious look—the eager inquiry—the restlessness of the heart—the assiduity of attention—the sleepless vigilance. Oh how the Mother watched over that child! Every power, faculty, and appetite of the system seemed to pay its tribute to the impending danger. When nature was exhausted, the mother would lie on the bed in a vain effort to sleep; her soft and suppressed groans re-echoing through the silence of midnight the afflicting groans of the little sufferer. To see a child, whose powers of moral agency have not yet been developed, or who can have no suitable sense of responsibility, writhing under the scourge of a relentless disease—looking at you most imploringly for that help which you can no more give than create a world—this is as humiliating as it is heart-rending—*you* are the cause of those sufferings—you could entail, but you cannot relieve. You could be the means of a sinful, painful existence, but could not impart holiness to that existence.

In the case of my sweet Gertrude—hope clung to the last relic of probability of recovery, nay, forced itself an existence in the very mouth of despair, and even tried to rally its expiring energies over her breathless corpse. After four weeks suffering, the last night came; Gertrude requested *me* to lie by her side that night, as if to give me some consolation for the approaching stroke of Death,—and ere the morning dawned, her spirit had fled! That indeed was the opening of a new scene in the hurried drama which was passing before me. It was my first affliction. I could write a volume on its impressions and its tendencies, but it would weary.

In a lovely grave, in a romantic situation, repose the remains of my cherished one, secure alike from present suffering and the danger of future ills. That spot I love to visit, and to repeat, in Kirk White's touching lines:

'Securely laid
[illegible]
[illegible]
forever cease, and love and joy fill every heart.

F. S. S.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY THE REV. WALTER COLTON.

The change that has come upon nature—the blight of its vernal beauty, the falling of the leaves—the departure of the birds, and the plaint of the rivulet, struggling with the icy chain of winter, speak a moral to man. They remind him of the time when he, too, must undergo a fearful change; when the light of his countenance will be darkened, the elastic energy of his limbs be relaxed, and his frame pulseless and cold, be consigned to its couch of clay. Nor will he come up from his sepulchre to share the renewing influences of the year: the flowers may again garland the earth, the liberated streams shout in their courses, and the birds return to their renovated bowers; but *he* will ever remain in the dark and silent prison of the grave. Remembrance may go there and number over his virtues, but the whisper will not reach his ear; affection may go there to linger and weep, but he will know it not; they whom he has left here among the living may go down on the breathless hearse to join him, but there will he no greeting, no question, no reply: there is no voice, nor any that can answer, in the grave—nothing stirs there save the worm, fretting the shroud, or the nail falling through the coffin's decay.

And is this the end, the all of man? the gloomy catastrophe which terminate forever his existence and his hopes? Is there no renovation for him, no awakening time when he shall bloom again? Yes, the long, leafless winter of his grave passed, he will come forth in the verdure of an imperishable life, a stranger to change, decay, and death. No outward disasters can reach him more. The monuments he has reared may crumble, the mountains on which he has roamed may fall into the valleys, and the planets be shaken from their spheres, but their ruin will not evade the repose or terror of his condition. His portion will be a felicity which no event can heighten, or a despair which nothing can relieve. Death is therefore invested, not only with the terrors of the grave, but with all the solemnity which can be given it by ages of happiness or woe. Widely different, however, are the aspects which this mysterious event unfolds, as it presents itself to one enlightened by revelation, and to one who is familiar with that volume in which life and immortality are brought to light.

A heathen, indeed, discovers, in the event of death, an extinction of an animal life. He perceives that the warm companion of his heart is now cold, that the color has left his cheek, and the pulse is still. He fixes his eye on that brow where passion, pain, and pleasure were once expressed, but it is now changeless as marble. He presses those pale lips, where the fervid pledges of affection were given and received, but an icy chill drives back the life from his. He speaks, he calls to his companion, but there is no answer—he would rouse him from his deep slumber, but he moves only a mass of clay: he weeps, he wails and commits his fond friend to the dust. But oh! the grave! it is indeed to him the prison-house of death. He sees there the being who sympathised with his sufferings, relieved his distress, and filled his heart with hope and gladness, now helpless, and a prey to the worm, beyond even a perception of his grief. Of the scenes upon the other side of the grave he knows nothing. He may conjecture that the spirit of his friend has escaped the body, but whither it has gone, and what are its pleasures or its pains, he cannot tell. He may imagine till imagination tires; he may conjecture till conjecture fails, but he can find nothing certain, nothing on which a wounded spirit can stay itself; all the future is wrapped in clouds and darkness. Death is to him the most appalling catastrophe to which Omnipotence can subject a mortal.

To a man enlightened by revelation, death wears a less terrific aspect. He regards it as an event which indeed terminates animal existence, but which transmits the undying spirit to the retributions of eternity. He knows that the spirit of his deceased friend is not annihilated, that it does not slumber in the grave, that it is not borne upon the howling tempest, but that it has passed into a state of rewards and penalties, where the character of its future existence is determined by the conduct of the man in this life. Here is certainty instead of conjecture—indestructible faith instead of vague possibility—immortal life instead of an endless, dreamless sleep. A lisping child, with the Bible in his hands, can instruct a Plato respecting his soul. The conceptions of this sublime philosopher are vagaries when compared with the truths which the Bible places within the comprehension of the simplest mind. It is no wonder that the heathen are terrified at death: they know nothing beyond it; every ray of light that twinkles on that dark valley emanates from the Bible; and, but for this precious revelation, we might be wasting our energies in endless conjecture, or fastening our faith to a shapeless phantasy. A man who can look on the grave, and then on his Bible without an emotion of gratitude to God, evinces a moral apathy, at which the very dead might murmer their shuddering remonstrance.

Death, with the fearful realities that follow, comes, not only upon the aged in the midst of their sorrows, but upon the youth in the midst of his burning hopes, and upon infancy in the midst of its prattling gladness. The warm precints of life are assailed in every quarter by this indefatigable destroyer; breach after breach is made, till the destructive passes of the enemy enter at every point. There is no security for us in the secresy of the bed-chamber, the cheerfulness of the fireside, or the sanctity of the altar. He enters the prison of ignominy, and carries off the chained culprit; he invades the palace of royalty, and strikes down the sceptred monarch; he enters the ring of the rabble, and carries away the jovial subject of the vulgar shout; he creeps to the silent cloister of the student, and science weeps her favorite gone; he comes to the house of mourning, and wraps it in deeper weeds: he comes to the hall of nuptial mirth, and carries off the bridegroom and the bride. There is with him no respect of persons, age or condition. The bloom of beauty withers at his approach, and the laurels of fame are blasted by his breath. He is the conqueror of all, and we must soon swell the lists of his pale realm.

But why should I speak of what may be, or must be, [illegible] been. There [illegible] vacant, [illegible] whom we once [illegible] the long vista of years that opened before them, when suddenly a shaft from an unseen quiver pierced their hearts. They cast a look of imploring helplessness around them, and expired. They looked upon a long resplendent day of joyous reality, when the bright orb of their being was quenched for ever. Scarce could they utter one parting admonition, one fond farewell, when they were chilled in death. They had deep affections, burning hopes, warm, mantling sympathies, but all have passed to the extinguishing night of the grave. You remember with what alacrity they trod the field and the grove, how energetic was their footstep along the rushing shore of that giant stream. The grove shall murmer in the ear of romantic youth, the wave still rush by the entranced beholder, but it will not be *their* ear upon which the stirred forest shall pour its wild numbers; it will not be *their* eye that shall be held in fixed attraction upon the majestic wave. They are in that realm where no footstep falls, no torrent's voice or echoing word is ever heard, and where the silence can be broken only by the thunders of the last trump.

The legislature of South-Carolina met on the 29th ultimo at Columbia, when the annual message of the Governor was communicated to that body. Governor McDuffie recommends the share of the surplus money coming to South Carolina under the distribution law to be received and placed in the Bank of the State, subject to draft for the use of the Treasury. He considers it money which appropriately belongs to the people, from whom, he says, it was unconstitutionally taken, and he expresses a hope that the Federal Treasury will be reduced within the Constitutional dimensions by the process of reducing the duties as soon as it can be done consistently with the act of Congress of the year 1833. On the subject of slavery he expatiates at great length, and with most unbecoming warmth, and recommends a solemn legislative declaration, that whenever Congress shall abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any of the Territories of the United States, the state of South Carolina, in common with the other slaveholding states, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union, and may rightfully and peacefully withdraw from the Confederacy. He expresses decided hostility to the admission of Texas into the Union, until the independence of that country shall have been indisputably established.

Plaindealer.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN.—We deeply regret to learn (says the Savannah Georgian of the 20th December) that on Saturday, 19th instant, about 4 o'clock, P. M. the Steam Packet Dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's Bar, stopt to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and unfortunately killed *fifteen persons!* The following are the names of the killed: Col. Brooks and his daughter, Lieut. Alexander Mackey of the Army, Barney Duce, mate, Beaury and Burthree stewards, Konory, pilot, two deck hands, and three blacks.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors. R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

NEW-YORK, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,	Martin E. Thompson,
Joseph Torrey,	James F. Kenny,
George L. Willard,	Edwin Williams,
W. Spencer,	Frederick Goodell,
Wm. P. Disoway,	Thomas W. Harvey,
E. D. Plimpton,	A. Wales,
Isaac Fryer,	Samuel S. Tiffany,
Edward T. Backhouse,	James J. A. Bruce,
Jonathan Amory,	F. H. Wolcott,
Adoniram Chandler,	A. S. W. Goodwin,
Joseph Titcomb,	Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octave form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the large liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, cogitating sort of journal, displaying much talent, and confidence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Legget in his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations, and when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" is chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. He is himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. The general opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the belief that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw. We think we can say this without [illegible] neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is [illegible] to become the harnessed champion [illegible] As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, [illegible] no superior in the editorial chair of the public [illegible] it is well known that he stands among the highest circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engr[illegible] and other [illegible] works [illegible] Spanish, [illegible] reading r[illegible] als, disco[illegible] chanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Hallock, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the [illegible] could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the liberal support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisite engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837. NUMBER 2.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if paid at the end of the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.50 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except from those contributors to our columns with whom a special agreement is, or shall be made.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New-York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be compreliensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., Rev. Elias W. Crane, } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Wm. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., George Mather, Esq., } *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Nathan Vail, Job Pierce, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

STOVES.

J. THOMPSON & CO. take this method of informing the public, that the Stoves they now have on hand, with a few yet to be received, will make the most complete assortment for wood or Coal ever offered for sale in this place. Having taken pains to select them personally from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, they hope to give general satisfaction. Among them are the following:

Postley's Cooking Stoves, from No. 1 to 16. These Stoves have long been in use and are too well known to need any description.

Nine-plate Stoves for wood with and without boilers and tea kettles.

Franklins for wood of Kellog's, Clussman's, Postley's, and Pierce's patterns.

Also, a variety of Box Stoves.

Coal Cooking Stoves, of Lynch's, Clussman's, and other patterns, with and without ovens.

Also, a Rotary Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal.

Large Cast Iron Stoves for meeting-houses, stores, &c.

PARLOR AND SITTING-ROOM STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes.

And a large and general assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves for coal only, of a variety of patterns, varying in prices from 2.75 to $12.

Grates to fit to set in Franklins or fire-places, and Stove Pipe of all sizes ready made.

☞ Second hand stoves and Pipe taken in exchange.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast-Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Fireside Entertainments.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

A true legend of Nahant.

BY RUFUS DAWES.

"Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?"

The throng of restless idlers who, in summer, leave the hot hills of Boston, to loitor on the rock-bound shores of Nahant, were wrapt in the deep slumber that always comes to stupify the rich inhabitants of large cities, whetever they may be, at the very hour when the voice of nature is loudest in enjoyment, and the blithe heart of her worshipper swells in the general gladness. The many-teinted waves were curling among the sunken ledges, and sporting with the sea-weed, where the inoffensive perch and tautog were congratulating themselves that the breakfast-bell had not yet called the patient fisherman to think of lines and tackles. The surf broke high on Pulpit Rock and played more gently in Swallow's Cove, while the Spouting Horn, Triton like, sounded its loud blast, and hurled the seared waters fifty feet high, which, broken into millions of bright globules, seemed to dust the atmosphere and play round the base of a rainbow. As you looked before you, from the Spouting Horn, Egg Rock rose, about two miles off, in solitary grandeur, laced below by the white foam of the waters; while, on its western side, as yet darkened by the shades of morning, the form of the white sea-gull was here and there distinctly painted, as it rowed lazily along. Far on the left, the prospect was lost in the curve of the ocean, which taking up the rays of an heliacal rising, threw them sparkling over the Atlantic at an immeasurable distance; while the clouds were changing fast, from the deep crimson they had worn, to their more accustomed and familiar beauty. Behind you might be seen a pavilion, where "smug apprentices" were wont to inscribe their names, and pleasure parties, or transient strollers, were accustomed to rest themselves in their mid-day rambles. Beside the pavilion rose a stately mast, not exactly fit "for some great admiral," but quite lofty enough to accommodate an ordinary schooner: on the top of this was affixed a barrel of tar, which was put there for a purpose which shall be presently explained.

Skirting the rocky border of this peerless peninsula, some half dozen forms were seen, which had just issued from the stately hotel that overlooked the Atlantic, while in the porch of the beautiful temple which stood right above the water, on high ground, and was sacred to billiards and belles, a solitary person was seen with a spy-glass, busily turning in every direction, and reconnoitering the bright ocean with all the eagerness of a look-out at sea.

While thus occupied, he suddenly dropped his arm, and shouting to those on the rocks below, cried out—

"Hallo! there! the Sea-serpent! the Sea-serpent!—he's in sight!—look yonder!"

In an instant all eyes were directed to the object; and, sure enough, there was his oceanic majesty about a mile off, lying a little south-east of Egg Rock, his form partly obscured by the dazzling influence of the sunbeams. In three minutes the party were together: and they agreed that the real "Simon Pure" had left Gloucester, and had come to see the lasses of Nahant, partake of the lobsters and mackerel, and make himself as comfortable as he could, among the cod and haddock that "looked at him without winking," and did not connive at his lordly presence. There lay his shake-ship "in linked sweetness long drawn out," showing some dozen protuberances, terminated by a head that rose darkly several feet above the billows.

I cannot stop to tell the effects of this discovery on the small party. But it was not long before one of them was dispatched to the hotel and the village, to notify the oblivious crowd of the arrival extraordinary. In a few minutes it seemed as if "the populous north" had opened its hive, and, wonderful to say, more than half the company came rushing out of the house without their juleps, though, to tell the truth, several brought their *slings* with them, as their first morning task was, in the language of the South, "to kill a snake" before breakfast.

"Fire the beacon! fire the beacon!" shouted a dozen voices at once; but, in the meantime, a queer-looking and well-known fisherman, with a nose that would itself have answered well enough for a beacon, at least for his own little kingdom, was seen climbing the mast with a torch which he had already prepared for the occasion. The tar was soon ignited, and the black convolutions of smoke were whirled aloft in the rare atmosphere, and might have been seen from a vast distance at sea. The object of this was to give "the good people of Boston," a *notion* of what had happened: nor were the good people of Salem, Lynn, and the adjacent towns, less interested in this shadow of coming events. The day was indeed an epoch in the history of Nahant: and the hotel-keepers, and others who were to reap the advantage of the coming throng, went busily to work accordingly. The lobster nets were hauled, and the poor tenants,

"Like the morn'
From black to red began to turn."

Such an onslaught among the ducks, chickens, and turkies, was never known before in New-England out of thanksgiving week; and thus, most ample preparations were made for the excited thousands who were already on their way to Nahant, to get a glimpse of the Sea-serpent.

We pass by the interim between the firing of the beacon and the arrival of the multitudes which were now crowding the peninsula. Every nook and corner of the place were filled. The temperance cause had as yet made no progress, and the sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks of more than the fisherman proclaimed that the only business of the visiters was to discuss the qualities of punch, chowder, and Leviathan.

There was a conclave of stout hearts in front of the billiard-house, and among them Abner the fisherman. There lay the Sea-Serpent basking in the hot rays of a summer sun, and looking defiance at the pigmy brood who were now meditating his capture. There ten thousand people collected from all parts, looking seaward with intense excitement.

"Abner!" inquired one of the conclave, "have you a whale-boat and harpoons?"

"Yes, sir," answered the determined foe of cod and haddock, "as fine a boat as ever followed a spermaceti whale, and harpoons that would give a grampus his winter's wood in a twinkling!"

"Will you take the harpoon, yourself, Abner?"

"Why, you see," responded the other, "I am not exactly the sort of man for *that* business; but Captain Scupper there, can throw a harpoon ten rods into a grummet hole, and never miss it in twenty times;—*he's* the boy for your money!"

All eyes were at once turned on Captain Scupper, a tall athletic man in a pair of immense whiskers, and dressed in a sailor's jacket; a person any one would have singled out as the fittest among them all to head the meditated expedition.

"What *say* you, Captain Scupper!" inquired the moderator of the caucus. "The old fellow will be a great prize to the captors—a hundred thousand dollars at least—worth to you a dozen whaling voyages!"

"I have no objection," replied the determined whaler, hitching up his inexpressibles, "provided always, you know, there are a half dozen decent chaps to row me—but none of your land lubbers for such trout fishing as that—d'ye see!"

This annunciation was received with a shout that would have done honor to the battle of Bunker Hill, and the business was soon arranged by the volunteering of six stout fellows, who smelt the sea-monster afar off, and claimed a sort of kindred with him. The whale-boat was soon got in readiness. The oars were duly muffled; and, after our heroes had taken enough of "the needful," and had exchanged salutations with their friends, and received their "God speed" in true sincerity, the little band, headed by Captain Scupper, put off on the greatest expedition ever set on foot at Nahant.

Slowly and steadily moved off the gallant boat amid a simultaneous shout of the admiring crowd; the oars dipped into the water with no other sound than would have followed the plash of the sea-fowl's wings, while, with one foot on the forward thwart, and the other on the gun'ale of the whale-boat, the heroic captain raised his majestic figure, holding in one hand the well-poised instrument of death, and in the other a coil of the long line, which was well cleared for running. A hundred spy-glasses followed the daring sailors, and ten thousand good wishes and sincere aspirations went forth from as many true hearts for their safety and success. Slowly and steadily the boat neared the Leviathan;—the gallant chief was seen to brace himself for action—the oars rose slowly from the water, and while they were quietly suspended, the briny drops fell trickling down, as if to bewail the danger of our adventurous. A pause, still as death, was evident in the boat, and a sympathetic shudder crept through the crowd, as every tongue was mute, and every heart was throbbing with anxiety.

"He has him!—he has hit him! huzza! huzza!" was the signal from the now uproarious crowd, that the mortal blow had been given.—The blow had indeed been mortal, for the monster did not move. The harpoon had probably entered the vertebræ of the back or the brain; he was evidently dead.

"See!" cried a thousand altogether, "they are towing him ashore."

"*There's* a fortune made in a jiffy," said Simon Swipes, Esq., with a sigh—"I wish I had been with them."

"I think we ought all to go shares," shouted Ichabod Welt, of Lynn.

"How much *oil* do you think he'll make?" inquired Samuel Wick, of Nantucket.

"Is n't he a whaler!" said Joel Cozy, from "down east."

And while some of the State-street brokers were talking about a joint-stock company, the captain and his boat's crew brought the prize to the eastern ledge of rocks.

"Why, Abner, what have they got there?" drawled out some hundreds, who stood gaping like astonished griffins.

Abner knew well enough, though he did not choose to tell them then. He had taken the trouble, the night before, to tie a dozen kegs together, and crown the whole with the stump of an old lightning-blasted cedar to serve for the snake's head; and this amalgamated monster he towed off and anchored as described. Here was a prize worth looking at! Captain Scupper knew instantly the perpetrator of the plot, and jumping ashore in a violent rage, harpoon in hand, he chased the cachinating fisherman to the bar of the hotel, where, having laid hold of the *horns* of the altar at which he was accustomed to sacrifise, Abner finally obtained mercy, but not forgiveness. The Bostonians revenged themselves that day on the codfish and chowder; and Abner went to bed before dark, to dream over what he used to call the *evacuation of Boston.—Mirror.*

A Grave Joke.—Many good stories are told of old Ethan Allen, of revolutionary memory. The following is not a bad one: He was one evening at a party where his well-known courage was the theme of conversation. "He fears nothing," said one. "And I would wager any amount that he would not hesitate to go into the churchyard across the way and bring a skull from one of the open tombs there," added another.—The wager was agreed upon, and one of the party suddenly left the apartment, as Allen entered it. The absent *bon vivant* procured a sheet, whitened his face, and repaired to one of the vaults in question, with the view of frightening the old veteran, should he have the temerity to further the wishes of the company. Allen was made acquainted with the nature of the wager, and without a moment's hesitation said he would bring the required skull and lay it upon the table. He went to the vault and laid his hand upon one, when his concealed acquaintance cried out in a sepulchral tone, "*That's mine!*" "Very well, sir," said he, and picked up another. When the same voice repeated, "*That's mine too!*" That can't be true," replied the imperturbable hero, "for no man can have two skulls!" Upon this he quickly left the vault, with the *memento mori* in his hand; his friend following in hot haste, half frightened out of his senses. Allen, however, soonest reached the room where he had left his companions, and placing the skull upon the table, exclaimed, "There, gentlemen, there is the skull, but look at it quickly, for the fellow is close behind me that owns it!" The man in the sheet immediately came in, and the laugh was universal against him.

Bad is the Best.—Mr. Horace Smith, while lecturing the other night at the Sussex Institution, Brighton, took occasion to point out the necessity of being contented with one's lot, and illustrated the remark with a *bon mot*. "A friend of mine," he said, "a remarkably cool and philosophic person, was lately travelling to London, at a moment when he was laboring under a severe cough, which not only was extremely distressing to himself, but also proved a source of great annoyance to his fellow passengers, till, at last, an old gentleman, ensconced in the corner, observed with much displeasure, 'Sir, that's a very bad cough you've got.' 'True, sir,' replied the other, 'but it is the best I've got!'"

Practical Sarcasm.—One of the most practical sarcams ever made use of was that of the late Rev. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman who had obtained a lucrative living after a change of religious opinions. Mr. Hall had pressed him hard upon the question of church reform. The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him, was—"I can't see it," "I dont see it," "I can't see that at all." At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with his pencil, in small letters, the word "God." "Do you see that?" "Yes." He then covered it with a piece of gold. "Do you see it now?" "No." "I must wish you a good morning, sir," said Hall, and left the gentleman to his meditations.

Diamond cut Diamond.—The following reminiscence relating to the late Mr. Wood, the banker, has not generally appeared among the several anecdotes published since his death. As may be supposed from his habits and character, a dinner guest was an unusual phenomenon at his table. On one occasion, however, he found it necessary to tolerate the rarity, and provided a fowl for the banquet, the dressing of which he was rash enough to entrust to a rustic flunkey [illegible] vice. He also placed in readiness [illegible] good wine, for the protection of which [illegible] it prudent to affix to its neck a label [illegible] awful word "Poison" imprinted [illegible] then went about his customary avocations. [illegible] his return to dinner, his attention was attracted by the wild and disordered appearance of his factotum, whose eyes were 'in fine phrenzy rolling,' and he enquired what ailed him? "Oh, measter," stuttered the hiccupping youth, "it's all over wi' me." "What do you mean, you rascal?" "Why, measter, as I was basting the fowl, it did smell so nice, and I was so hungry, that I couldn't help tucking into it, and when I'd done, I know'd as how you'd turn me away for it, and so—and so—I've poisoned myself!" The dissected fowl and empty wine bottle "corroborated the evidence."

Laughable Anecdote.—Lafayette made me laugh with a story he said the English officers had told him of Gen. Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessian mercenaries in 1776. This officer, a rigid martinet, knew nothing of the sea, and not much more of geography. On the voyage between England and America, he was in the ship of Lord Howe, where he passed several uncomfortable weeks, the fleet having an unusually long passage, on account of the bad sailing of some of the transports. At length Knyphausen could contain himself no longer, but marched stiffly up to the Admiral one day, he commenced with—"My Lord, I know it is the duty of a soldier to be submissive at sea, but being entrusted with the care of the troops of his serene highness, my master, I feel it my duty to inquire if it be not possible that, during some of the nights we have lately had, we may have sailed past America?"

Cooper's Residence in France.

Awkward Adventure.—I had just reached the colonel's side, and was crossing the field at the top of my speed, when a shot struck me on the left hip, and, with the shock, my heels flew up into the air, at the same time that the charging regiment passed over me, and I was left extended on my back in the middle of the plain.—I rose on my feet but fell down as if pinned to the earth with a tent-peg. I looked at the wound, and saw a neat round hole on the seam of my trowsers, from which a few drops of blood were trickling out. The field was bare, and not a soul in sight except the white-headed Capuchins, as they rose to fire over the parapet, while the splashes of mud that sprinkled over my face told of the rollies that fell around. I gave a roll towards the breast-work I had quitted, and saw my sword, which had flown out of my hand with the violence of the shock, lying at some distance. With difficulty I crawled back to the spot and had just gained possession of the hilt, when a second ball struck my right hand, and passing through the fleshy part of the thumb, lodged next to the skin on the other side. The pain was not acute; it felt like a benumbing shock of electricity. A spanish sergeant passed over my body towards some shelter; I hailed him in Spanish *por amor de Dios*, to raise me on my legs: he, leaping over the parapet, he left me to fate. It was now evident that there was nothing to be hoped for from others, and, with a sort of feeling of [illegible] like that of a man hanging over a precipice by a single thread, I commenced rolling towards the breast-work, on which I lifted myself with considerable pain and difficulty, and swinging my legs over the top, tumbled in the mud [illegible] below. I was aware of sticking fast in the mud, and, ma-

ing a plunge across the path, seized myself on the causeway on the other side, where, being under cover, I paused for a moment to rest, and consider what was to be done.

The whole extent of the breast-work appeared to be deserted, the troops having left it to attack the next line, and a couple of dead bodies, drenched in blood, were the only human forms that met my sight. The house, which had so often been taken and retaken, was about fifty yards on my left, and to it I directed my eyes in hope of succor, when a rustling among the neighborhood attracted my attention, and a blue-capped head was thrust around the corner of the house, eyeing me intently. Presently another was poked through one of the windows reconnoitering the ground, and immediately the two Carlists fixed bayonets and advanced cautiously, with the purpose of running me through. It was a fortunate circumstance that the two dead bodies were lying near them, for they paused a little while to search their pockets, thereby giving me time to resume my rotary motion down hill in the direction of the 1st brigade. A small bank intervened; and down it I plunged with desperate resolution, falling upon a dying man at the bottom, who groaned heavily as I passed. The idea occurred to me to hide myself under the body, but it was useless, as the Carlists had seen me move, and were now in full pursuit. I continued my course, sometimes scrambling on all fours, with the blood gushing from my hand, and was on the point of rising on my knees to make a last effort in defence of my life, when I espied a soldier of the 9th in the distance, to whom I waved my sword to come instantly to my rescue. The Carlists on his approach hesitated whether to stand or run away—it was a critical moment, when most fortunately three of my own company came up, who fixed their bayonets over my body, and dared the Carlists to advance. I turned my head towards the house and saw that my enemies had fled.

Twelve Months in the British Legion.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837.

AGRICULTURE.—It has been our design from the first, to bestow upon this subject that attention which its importance and the interests of our readers demand. Though our limits will not often admit of extended scientific essays, we intend to publish, from time to time, seasonable and appropriate facts and principles, such as we shall meet with in some of the best publications devoted to this too much neglected but most important and honorable practical science. Being the son of a farmer, and brought up to the practice of agriculture, our readers of this profession may rely on a just proportion of our sympathy and co-operation. As apropos to this subject, and what we consider a happy introduction to it, we refer our readers to the poetic essay of our gifted correspondent "Clementina."

COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—It is one of the characteristics of the present age, that [illegible] assumed a grade among the topics of inquiry, that impart to it an influence tantamount to any subject of discussion and experiment that agitates the universal civilised community. The honest politician, the christian patriot, and the true friend of man, whatever may be his appellation, are now convinced, that the existence of every valuable social relation, and the progressive melioration of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man, depend essentially upon education. The aspect of the times seriously admonishes all of us who consider this department of associated effort, a primary element of the great system of measures adapted to consummate the design of our creation, to immediate, discreet and decisive action.

The press, the great moral lever, should afford the choicest of its power to this sacred enterprise. It is the design of this article to recommend to our readers, a periodical published at Albany, in the State of New-York, which is devoted to the interests of popular instruction. The *Common School Assistant*, published by James Orville Taylor, evinces ability, professional tact, elaborate industry, and untiring zeal to promote the cause to which the editor has devoted his life. The best modes of discipline and instruction are discussed; the most efficient means of awakening public attention to the momentous topic of education, are presented for examination; the defects of the prevailing systems, are indicated and remedies proposed: and whatever has any relation to the grand design of the paper is adduced and commented upon with independence and discretion. The Common School Assistant is published monthly at Albany, in the quarto form, containing eight pages of matter, upon fine white paper, at 50 cents a year. We earnestly advise our friends and the public, to contribute to the diffusion of this excellent, we had almost said indispensable auxiliary in the cause of science, patriotism and humanity.

METEORS.—A brilliant meteor passed in view of our village, on Monday evening last, about 5 o'clock. These luminious and transitory visitors have often been the occasion of much extravagant speculation. In the days of heathen ignorance, they were esteemed the heralds of war, pestilence, and famine—as solemn premonitions given by the gods to awaken the torpid piety of their worshippers. Scientific men have originated various dissentient themes to account for this startling phenomena, but the most subtle deductions have failed to reveal their origin, or to define the elements of their operations. The history of meteors is of absorbing interest. We shall prepare an article under this head for next week, in which we shall detail the several conjectures of the learned on this interesting topic.

MR. IRA CORIELL is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

JACOB OVERACRE,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

Domestic Intelligence.

We intended to have given a general view of congressional and legislative news in this number; but disappointment respecting promised assistance, and several other matters, is our plea.

In Congress, the principal items of interest are the passing of Mr. Benton's expunging resolution, and much time consumed in discussion, but no final action, relative to the tariff and the public lands. The House of Representatives, by a decisive vote, has refused to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Jan. 20.—The engrossed Bank bills have at length begun to move. Two of them were passed yesterday, viz. the supplement to the Belvidere Railroad charter, and the bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Bridgeton. The first increases the capital of the Railroad Company, 500,000, and gives power to the Company to employ it for Banking purposes. If this bill should pass Council, it is supposed that it will ensure the completion of the road, which will be a most important outlet to market, to the rich agricultural districts through which it passes. It is intended to be connected by means of another road in the State of Pennsylvania, with the Lackawana coal region, and if the predictions of its friends should be realised, the price of coal will be very much reduced, when that event takes place. This is a pretty important consideration, as the price of fuel appears to be increasing every year; and I hope it will not turn out as the promises of the Coal Companies have for two or three years past.

The rejected bill was that to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Elizabethtown, brought forward and advocated by Mr. Chetwood. The application has been before the Legislature for a number of years. There were a number of members absent, one of whom would probably have voted for it, if he had been present.

The House has passed a bill to incorporate the Canton Silk Manufacturing Company, to be located at or near Spotswood, in the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Larason presented a petition yesterday from a number of the inhabitants of Hunterdon county, praying for an alteration of the law relative to granting licenses to Inns and Taverns, vesting the authority in the Boards of Chosen Freeholders, instead of the Quarter Sessions.

Burlington Gaz.

From the Trenton Emporium.

NEW-JERSEY'S SHARE OF THE SURPLUS.

Several modes of appropriation are proposed. One is—for the State to pay it over to the counties according to the ratio of taxation—and the counties to deposite it, according to the same ratio with the townships. Upon this distribution, the counties would receive, according to a calculation furnished by a gentleman who has carefully prepared it, the following amounts as their respective proportions:

Bergen,	$62,396 16
Essex,	91,728 96
Middlesex,	78,080 64
Somerset,	63,428 64
Sussex,	48,616 80
Morris,	75,264 48
Warren,	52,452 00
Monmouth,	89,368 32
Hunterdon,	108,860 16
Burlington,	103,370 88
Gloucester,	81,102 24
Cumberland,	38,068 32
Salem,	51,758 40
Cape-May,	15,504 00
Total,	$960,000 00

If this mode is adopted, care must be taken that the expense of distributing and managing the fund do not exceed the interest it will yield. By the law, as it now stands in this State, the collectors of the several counties would be entitled to two per cent. for receiving the money from the Treasurer and paying it over to the townships; that would be $19,209; which would leave the amount, when it reached the township collectors, if paid to them, only $940,800; and then the township collectors would also be entitled to two per cent. for receiving and paying over the money to the orders of the township committees; which would be $18,816 more; reducing the sum total to $921,964. And then suppose the township committees should charge two per cent. also, for loaning the funds, managing and taking care of them—here would be a further drawback of $18,439. Leaving the fund by the time it reached its destination, only $903,544; the round sum of $56,455 having been TOLLED from it on its passage.

Then suppose it should happen to accumulate one year's interest—which would be, at six per cent., $54,212—and then be called for by the Government. We should have, in the first place, to pay the expense of getting it all back again; and then, if it came, without loss by bankruptcy, we should have just $957,757 with which to pay the original deposite of $960,000.

Another plan spoken of, is, to commit it to the management of the Trustees of the School Fund—pay the State tax out of the interest, and appropriate the remaining surplus income for the public benefit. The State finances would then stand as follows:

Proceeds of $960,000, say 5 per cent.		$48,090
Bank tax,		19,000
Proceeds of school fund, ($242,000) say 5 per cent.		12,000
Annual income,		$119,000
Then pay—tax,	$40,000	
Appropriation for schools,	26,000	60,000
Annual surplus,		$59,000

Which might (after the payment of the State debt incurred in the erection of the new penitentiary, amounting now to $68,000) be applied either to increase the appropriation to Common Schools, or be distributed as the Legislature might direct.

This plan would save the expense of assessing, collecting, and paying over the State tax, which is about $3808 a year. The income of the fund would go, without the expense consequent upon a circuitous route, into the pockets or for the benefit of the people—and the deposite fund could at any time, upon reasonable notice, be returned without embarrassment or expense.

If the State tax should be abolished, some further attention would be necessary to the fees of the county and township assessors and collectors, who would otherwise be authorised to charge 4 cents a name for assessing, and the like sum for collecting EACH tax.

Specie Circular.—The Express Mail of last night (says the Journal of Commerce of January 20th,) brought ample confirmation of the news which we published on Tuesday morning, that the Specie Circular was about to be repealed.—Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, one of the President's organs in the Senate, reported on Wednesday a bill to regulate the payments for public lands, which provides that said payments shall hereafter be made either in specie, or bills of specie paying Banks, which do not emit bills under the denomination of five dollars. This is restoring things to precisely the footing on which they stood before the issuing of the Specie Circular, and is therefore, in effect, a repeal of the Circular.—Coming from Mr. Walker, the bill of course has the approbation of the President, and will probably pass both Houses by an unanimous vote.—The best effects will result from this measure, as it will send back to the Atlantic cities the specie which the Circular caused to be drained off to the West.

The War.—We have been informed by Col. Wyatt, who left Tampa Bay on the 22d December, that Gen. Jessup was at that place. The General had scoured the country on the Wythlacoochie—searched the Wahoo Swamp, and found no Indians. They, it is believed, retreated to the South immediately after the battle of the 21st.—Gen. Jessup is establishing a line of posts across the Peninsula, with a view of preventing the return of the enemy upon our frontiers, and to relieve the inhabitants from the apprehension of any present danger from their lawless incursions. He intends to march against Oseola, as soon as his plans are properly matured. From all we are at present able to learn, we think that if the entire subjugation of our foes is not speedily effected, the Territory will at least be relieved from the fear of any future depredations upon the lives and property of its inhabitants.

Florida Watchman.

THE DEAD OF 1836.—During the past year, our country has lost the following from her long roll of illustrious citizens:

February 6, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Gen. Edward King, for many years an eminent Member and Speaker of the Legislature of that State;

March 6, at the storming of Bexar in Texas, Col. David Crockett, long a noted and eccentric Member of Congress;

March 22, at Chester, N. H. John Bell, Member of Congress from, and subsequently Governor of that State;

March 7, at New-Haven, Conn. William Bristol, U. S. District Judge since 1826;

April [illegible] in Lincoln Co. N. C., Hutchins G. Burton, late Governor of that State, and formerly Member of Congress;

March 19, in this city, Samuel A. Talcott, formerly Attorney General of the State of New-York;

January 7, at Philadelphia, Robert Vaux, a distinguished philanthropist of the Society of Friends;

January 24, at Philadelphia, Robert Waln, an eminent merchant, and formerly Member of Congress;

May 23, at Red Hook, N. Y. Edward Livingston, a celebrated jurist and statesman—successively Member of Congress from this city, District Attorney, Mayor, Representative and Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to France;

At Philadelphia, May 1, Richard J. Manning, Member of Congress from South Carolina, and once Governor of that State;

April 24, at Philadelphia, William Rawle, a distinguished lawyer and commentator on the Constitution;

At Montpelier, Va. June 28, James Madison, fourth President of the United States, (from 1809 to 1817.) He distinguished himself in the early stages of our Revolutionary contest in the General Assembly of Virginia, passing thence to the Continental Congress, in which he remained till 1784. He was the last survivor of the framers of our Federal Constitution, and took a leading part in the Convention in favor of its adoption.—He was Secretary of State throughout the whole period of Jefferson's Administration. He was remarkable for a placid and philosophic temperament, and in private life was universally esteemed and beloved;

In Philadelphia, July 17, Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and for many years senior and presiding Bishop of that Church in the United States;

July 9, at Greenland, N. H. John F. Parrot, U. S. Senator from 1819 to 1825;

July 9, at Little Rock, Arkansas, David Dickson, Member of the present Congress from Mississippi;

In Georgia, October 1, General John Coffee, Member of the present Congress of that State;

October 10, at Elkton, Md. Robert H. Goldsborough, U. S. Senator;

December 1, at Cincinnati, Ohio, George L. Kinnard, M. C. from Indiana; his death was caused by injuries received from the bursting of the boiler of a steamboat in which he was travelling towards Washington;

On Staten Island, near this city, in October, Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President of the United States.

December 3, in this city, Jacob Morton, Major General of the State Artillery, probably the oldest military officer in the country.

New-Yorker.

ACKLEY, THE CONVICTED MURDERER.—Samuel Ackly, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife, is said to enjoy excellent health in prison, and appears to exhibit the same stoical apathy and indifference to his fate that characterised his conduct on trial. He has, however, made a full confession of his guilt to the keeper of the prison, and acknowledges that the verdict of the jury, and his sentence of death, are just. He converses with perfect freedom on his approaching execution, his barbarous treatment of his wife, and his transit from this to another world, without any apparent emotion or remorse. The only thing that appears to disturb him for a moment, is the circumstance that some of the witnesses, as he asserts, testified incorrectly to some particular though unimportant parts of the facts accompanying the murder, which he takes occasion to speak of with great severity.—He is like to die as he has lived, in a state of semi-brutalization.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Fire at Newark.—On Tuesday night of last week, the extensive coach factory at Newark, belonging to Mr. Wilson Lloyd, was destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of stock. It was a frame building of three stories, 100 feet in length. The total loss is estimated at $15,000, of which about $10,000 is insured.

Fire at Detroit.—On the morning of the 4th instant, the Detroit Free Press establishment was destroyed by fire, together with $3000 worth of paper; nothing saved except the books. $3000 insured. Several adjacent buildings, with the stores under the office, were also destroyed.

SPIRITS ON SHIP BOARD.—A gentleman whose business is chiefly putting up ship stores for vessels, informs us that now, not one in ten of the American vessels which he supplies, takes any spiritous liquors at all, while the English vessels all take it, and in general it amounts to at least half their whole bill. The fact is highly honorable to the superior morality and sagacity of our ship owners and masters.—*Jour. Com.*

By the last accounts from the West, the Ohio and Missouri rivers were both so full of ice as to entirely interrupt navigation. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th instant says, "The pork business is in great activity, the price ranging from six to seven dollars per hundred, according to quality. Flour rates at $7,50 per barrel." Butter is quoted in the St. Louis papers at 50 cents a pound.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Somerset (Pa.) Whig contains the following distressing account: "On Saturday night, the first of January inst. the house of Mr. Jacob Folk, of Elklick township in this county, took fire and burnt to the ground, with the whole of its contents. So rapid were the flames when first discovered, that not a single article could be saved—loss estimated at $1200. But the most heart-rending is yet to relate—two children, one a boy of eight years, the other a girl of six years, who slept in the second story, perished in the flames. How the fire originated, we have not ascertained."

SLEIGHING.—After a severe snow storm of several days' duration, (says the Buffalo Journal of the 8th instant,) the sun again sheds its rays upon us—the sleighing is excellent throughout this and the adjoining counties—the farmers are crowding into town with their produce—the streets resound with the merry jingle of the bells of the pleasure sleighs, conveying the young and buoyant on their excursions to the neighboring villages. All is bright and fair—would that the money market was so too.

DIVIDEND.—The Utica and Schenectady railroad company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of its nett earnings since the first of August last, payable on the first of February.

The arsenal in Watertown, Mass. was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, with all its contents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While the workmen were engaged yesterday in excavating the earth on the 23d section of the Georgia Railroad, the embankment fell in and buried eight men, six of whom perished before the earth could be removed. Their remains were brought into this town today, and deposited in one grave.

Georgia Courier, 11th inst.

WHALING SHIPS.—We learn from the New-Bedford Mercury that on the 31st of December last, there were at sea from the district of New-Bedford 220 whaling vessels, including, ships, barques, brigs, and schooners.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Berkley fell from the third story of a new building in Spruce street, New-York, on the 13th instant, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours.

Wash cows and horses in penny-royal tea, and flies wont bite them—so says the Yankee Farmer.

Gen. Santa Anna and his Aid, Col. Almonte, have arrived at Washington from Mexico, via Texas and New-Orleans.

In the case of Henry White, indicted for burning the Treasury, and under trial before our Circuit Court, the Jury went out at 5 o'clock last evening, and, after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of Guilty.—*Nat. Intel.*

Reuben M. Whitney refuses to answer any questions in relation to his connection with the Deposite Banks. He tells the Committee of Investigation that it is a private matter between him and those banks, and he does not choose to gratify their curiosity. We suspected the Committee would find Reuben an ugly customer.

New-Yorker.

Most Righteous.—A suit brought against the Boston and Providence Railroad Company by seven persons who had their limbs broken and were otherwise injured in a collision between two trains of cars on their road, was tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts last week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $3000 to one of them, $2250 each to two, $1500 to a fourth, and $175 to the two remaining—in all, $11,350. We are happy to be assured that, though corporations have no souls, they have yet capacious pockets, and that the fingers of those they abuse may occasionally be got into them. The injury sustained was entirely owing to the foolhardiness of the engineer.—*Ib.*

Missouri.—Two important measures have been taken by the Legislature of this State at its present session. A Bank on a capital of $5,000,000 has been chartered, one-half the capital to be taken by the State. A Railroad has been chartered, leading from St. Louis to the iron mountain, 70 miles distant. By the charter, a college is to be supported by the Company at Bellevue ten miles from the Maxwell grant.

Attempt to rob the Mail.—On Friday night, attempt was made to rob the United States M[illegible] between Georgetown and Washington, near the residence of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The marauders were three in number, and they succeeded in depriving the rider of his horn; but the boy gallantly kept possession of the mail bag, and screamed for help, which was fortunately at hand, and the rider, and the citizen who succored him, returned to the office with the bag.

Dreadful Accident.—The Troy Budget states that one day last week a number of boys were skating on Fish Creek, in the town of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New-York, and the ice gave way, when fifteen were precipated in the water, six of whom were drowned.

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Monday morning of last week, as a fine intelligent lad, about eight years of age, a son of J. Fisher Leaming, Esq. was skating or sliding in Walnut street, Philadelphia, he slipped and fell. A carter who was passing, with a load of wood, drove directly over the head of the child. He died almost on the instant.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A small boat from Governor's Island, which had been to New-York for some articles of provision for the garrison, and was returning, on Tuesday morning last, when the ice struck and capsized her, and five of the six men on board were drowned, viz. sergeants Littlefield and Bernard, suttler Thomas Church, a private named Dearborn, and William Clark, boatman. Philip Meier, the only survivor, got upon the ice and was rescued by one of the South Ferry Boats from New York.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—We learn that during the interruption by ice of the regular passages of the ferry boats, the Newark Accommodation Line will leave Jersey City about 20 minutes after the hour named for leaving New York.—The Brunswick trains at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M. will in all cases wait for the arrival of the ferry boat.

Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, has been unanimously elected President of the American Colonization Society, in the room of Ex-President Madison, deceased.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Susquehannah, Capt. Cropper, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday last, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th December, bringing London dates to the 17th, being 22 days later. The news brought by this arrival is of a highly interesting nature.

BONA, November, 30.—We arrived here this morning from Constantine. Our expedition has proved a complete failure. We were unable to enter that unfortunate city. I shall not of course speak to you of our successes, but of our reverses. We extricated ourselves from a situation out of which we were too happy to escape. We were strangely deceived. The Arabs did not come out to meet us; we encountered a powerful resistance, and our means were too limited to triumph over our fierce adversaries. We attempted all that human [illegible] The honor of our army is safe. We remained three days before Constantine; we threw 1400 projectiles into the place, and made two assaults on it, but all in vain. Retreat became unavoidable; the men had nothing to eat, and the horses were without forage for three days, and were surrounded by 10,000 or 12,000 of Achmet's horsemen, who expected that not one of us would escape. We were within eight days' march of Bona, and our ammunition almost entirely exhausted. Still we arrived here, but in what condition, and at the price of what sacrifices! How many unhappy wounded, and men exhausted with fatigue, were we obliged to abandon to the discretion of the Arabs! What sufferings for the remainder! More than one-fourth of our army has perished, and those who have been fortunate enough to return, are in the most deplorable state imaginable. As in the campaign of Moscow, the elements were against us. You can form no idea of the rain and hail of this country. Snow fell during seven days. Numbers of our soldiers died of cold, but what is still worse, a multitude of them have had their feet frozen and mortified. Constantine being situate in the midst of mountains, snow is as frequent in its evirons as in the north of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Paris papers of Sunday (18th) are filled with lamentations and complaints on the subject of the late unfortunate expedition against Constantine; regret for the loss of thousands of brave men; a conviction of the increased difficulty of extending, or of even maintaining, the African colony of France; pride deeply wounded by a reverse which ought not to have been possible; and the demonstration that disorganization pervades the French army, all tending to fill the structures of the press on the ill-fated expedition against Constantine with pain, bitterness, and indignation.

We have received several letters from Africa, which confirm the particulars we published a few days ago respecting the disastrous expedition against Constantine. One of them contains a calculation of the losses of the army. 1500 men perished in the campaign, three-fourths of whom died of cold and hunger; 2000 able-bodied men returned to Bona, bringing with them a long convoy of between 3000 and 3500 sick and wounded. The hospitals are completely full, and fever rages in them with so much violence that very few, it was feared, will recover. It was reported that Gen. Trezel had died of his wound.

It appears that no other expedition will be undertaken against Constantine before April. 25,000 men will be assembled in the meantime at Toulon, so as to be able to strike then a decisive blow.—*National.*

The London Globe of the 16th ultimo, says "The demand for money is now scarcely felt with greater severity than in ordinary circumstances at this season of the year, and the funds maintain their high quotations without any remarkable fluctuations."

It is said that at the audience which Gov. Cass the American Minister, had of the King, he delivered to his Majesty a private letter from Gen. Jackson, disavowing, in a manner most honorable to himself, all the injurious interpretations ge-

ven to certain phrases used by him in his celebrated message to Congress, and to some of his acts. He likewise announces his intended retirement from the Presidency, and from public life altogether, and his determination of paying a visit to France.

Baltimore, it is now said, is the destination of Bonaparte. The French officers implicated in the silly affair of Louis Bonaparte, had not been claimed by the French government, and were consequently at large.

It was reported, on the authority of letters from Berlin, that a military conspiracy had been discovered in Russia, and that one regiment in particular was deeply compromised by it.

We observe that it is stated in the London papers that the Emperor Nicholas is afflicted with mental aberration, which exhibits itself in a most painful manner. It is said that the disease has been augmented by a fall from a sled, which the Emperor received while sledding down a "Russian Mount."

The disasters of the French ships employed in cod-fishing on the coast of Iceland had been so many, and so extensive, that no fewer than 147 seamen belonging to the port of Dunkirk alone had perished during the season.

The London Times, of the 19th, says, "Gomez continues to make his progress northward with astonishing rapidity. On the night of the 9th, he was at Cogolludo, 11 leagues north of Guadalaxara. Alaix's advanced guard was a few leagues in the rear of the Carlists at Jadraque, the spot were Brigadier Lopez was defeated and taken prisoner by Gomez.

Gov. Cass, the new Minister of the United States, has, it is said announced at a diplomatic *soiree*, that the commercial relations which had been momentarily interrupted between Lyons and North America by the late financial crisis, are about to be renewed with redoubled activity. Extensive orders for silks and other articles of luxury, are on the point of being forwarded from the principal towns in the United States.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor.*

Plainfield, January, 1837.

MARRIED:

Near Mount Bethel, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, John Adams to Miss Sarah Moore.

DIED:

At Samptown, on the 16th instant, Mr. ——— Mullison.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—100 lbs.				Do. country	12 75	a	13 —
Pot	6 75	a —	—	Prime city	7 50	a	8 50
Pearl	6 75	a —	—	Do. country	8 25	a	8 50
BEESWAX—lb.				Cargo	5 50	a	6 —
Yellow	— 27	a —	28	Hams lb.	— 13	a	— 16
White	— 38	a —	40	Smok'd Beef	— 10	a	— 11
CANDLES—lb.				Lard	— 15	a	— 16
Tallow	— 11	a —	13	Butter, dairy	— 25	a	— 26
Sperm	— 33	a —	34	Do. shipping	— 18	a	— 20
COAL.				Cheese, Am.	— 9	a	— 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50	a 13	—	*RICE—100 lbs.*			
Sebtch	10 —	a 11	—	1st quality	3 38	a	3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50	a 12	—	*SALT—bu.*			
Lack'a. ton	— —	a —	—	Turks Island	— 37	a	— 40
Schuylkill	— —	a —	—	St. Ubes	— —	a	— —
COFFEE—lb.				Cadiz	— —	a	— —
Cuba	— 11	a —	13	Lisbon	— —	a	— —
Brazil	— 10	a —	12	Liverpool gr.	— 44	a	— —
Porto Rico	— 12	a —	13	Do. do. sack	1 80	a	2 00
Laguira	— 12	a —	13	*SEEDS.*			
St. Domingo	— 10	a —	11	Flax, ro.7 bu.	15 —	a	— —
Java	— 13	a —	15	Do. clean	15 —	a	— —
Sumatra	— 10	a —	11	Timothy, te.	15 —	a	17 —
FEATHERS—lb.				Clover, lb.	— 12	a	— 13
Foreign	— 14	a —	26	*SOAP—lb.*			
American	— 44	a —	50	Brown	— 5	a	— 7
FISH—brl.				Castile	— 13	a	— 15
Mackerel, 1,	9 75	a 10	25	*SUGARS—lb.*			
Do. No. 2,	8 75	a 9	25	N. Orl. prime	— 7	a	— 8
Do. No. 3,	5 25	a 6	25	St. Croix	— 8	a	— 10
Shad, Ct. 1,	— —	a 15	50	Porto Rico	— 7	a	— 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75	a —	—	Havana, wht	— 10	a	— 11
Do. Maine	12 25	a 12	50	Lump	— 14	a	— 15
Herring dry	2 75	a 3	—	Loaf	— 16	a	— 19
FLAX—lb.				*TALLOW—lb.*			
Russia	— —	a —	—	American	— 10	a	— 11
American	9 —	a —	10	Russian	— —	a	— —
FRUIT.				*TEAS—lb.*			
Raisins, cask	4 15	a 4	25	Imperial	— 57	a	1 00
Bunch, box	1 65	a 1	75	Gunpowder	— 57	a	1 00
Muscatel	1 05	a 1	15	Hyson	— 58	a	1 00
Bloom	1 15	a 1	20	Y. Hyson	— 39	a	— —
Smyrna, lb.	4 —	a —	5	Hyson Skin	— 34	a	— —
Currants, Zt.	9 —	a —	10	Souchong	— 25	a	— 50
HONEY—gal.				Tonkay	— 40	a	— 50
Havana	— 45	a —	50	Bohea	— 18	a	— 20
HAY—100 lbs.				*TOBACCO—lb.*			
Good qual.	1 —	a —	—	Virginia	— 5	a	— 8
HOPS—lb.				Kentucky	— 7	a	— 11
First sort '36	— —	a —	—	Ohio	— 9	a	— 18
INDIGO—lb.				Cuba	— 22	a	— 25
Bengal	1 37	a 1	75	St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 18
Manilla	1 15	a 1	25	Manuf. No. 1	— 12	a	— 18
Caraccas	1 37	a 1	40	Do. No. 2,	— 10	a	— 12
Guatamala	1 22	a 1	25	Cavendish	— 12	a	— 40
LIME—cask.				*WOOL—lb.*			
Thomaston	1 45	a —	—	Amer. Sax.	— 67	a	— 70
Camden	— —	a —	—	Do. Merino fl	— 50	a	— 65
LEATHER—lb.				Common	— 45	a	— 52
Sole, Oak	— 22	a —	27	Pulled No. 1,	— 54	a	— 55
Do. Heml'k.	— 18	a —	23	Do. No. 2,	— 37	a	— 46
MOLASSES—gal.				*CORN EXCHANGE.*			
Hav. & Mat.	— —	a —	—	Flour, NY. bl.	11 50	a	— —
Trin'd. Cuba	— —	a —	—	Troy	— —	a	— —
Mart. & Gua	— 34	a —	—	Western	11 87	a	12 00
Porto Rico	— 44	a —	45	Philadelphia	— —	a	— 00
Orleans	— 43	a —	46	Georgetown	— —	a	11 75
NAVAL STORES—brl.				Howard st.	— —	a	— —
Tar	2 25	a 3	37	Richmond	11 50	a	— —
Pitch	— —	a 1	88	Baltimore	— —	a	— —
Rosin	1 62	a 2	50	Rye Flour	8 25	a	8 50
Turp'tine W.	4 —	a 4	25	Indian Meal	4 75	a	— —
OILS—gal.				Wheat, Baltic	2 06	a	2 12
Linseed	— 91	a —	92	Do. Genesee	1 90	a	2 00
Whale	— 49	a —	50	Do. N. Caro.	1 85	a	1 95
Sperm, sum.	— 90	a —	—	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 37	a	1 43
Do. winter	1 —	a —	—	Corn, N. bu.	1 00	a	1 06
Fish, brl.	20 —	a 21	—	Do. South.	— 00	a	1 25
PROVISIONS—brl.				Barley	1 06	a	1 09
Beef, ms city	13 50	a —	—	Oats, North.	— 70	a	— 75

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about fourteen or fifteen years old, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer.*

Plainfield, January, 1837.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

A good Farm
TO LET ON SHARES.

THE subscriber would Let his Farm on quite liberal terms to a *good*, efficient Farmer. He would stock it in part, or wholly, as would best accommodate; or he would hire a temperate, *trusty Farmer* with a small family, to occupy a convenient house he is now finishing on the premises, who would board himself and the other laborers on reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ an *experienced man* by the job, to set about 100 rods of new post and rail Fence, and re-set about 100 or 200 rods of old.

He would be glad also to contract with a capable person, to regulate the lot between his house and the road, so as to form a declining plane, and build a sewer in the low ground, to be covered, when it is regulated.

Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.

CEDAR BROOK, near Plainfield, January 18, 1837. 2w2

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

House to Let.

FROM the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

PLAINFIELD, January 23, 1837. 2 tf

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.

RAHWAY, Jan. 10, 1 w3

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Washing Machines.
(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettleworth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K. Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Wimans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

SALT.

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes, the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village; and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON C. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick,) and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 2 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick; upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sundays.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT,

TERM OF JUNE, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor } *Order to limit Credi-*
of Joseph Line, deceased. } *tors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given.

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE FARMER AND MERCHANT CONTRASTED.

The Mind stupendous! which contrived the world,
And first its mighty plans to man unfurl'd!
Appointed *him*, the earth to till, and dress,
And bade the *earth*, his cheerful labors bless.—
'Twas Heaven's appointment! for we trace from *thence*
The Farmer's labor, and his recompense!
All other occupations, but depend
On *his*, for birth, for sustenance, and end:
Thus should we swell the husbandman's renown,
His is the triumph! *he* should wear the crown.

'Th' industrious Farmer, through his God can *most*
Of happiness and independence boast:
'Tis his, to plough, and plant, and sow, in hope;
Then reap the harvest, the abundant crop!
Labor suffuses o'er his cheek the glow of health,
That *treasure*, richer than the sluggard's wealth!
He hastes from toil, the frugal meal to greet;
And proves the sleep of industry "is *sweet*."—
If *blessed*, his pleasures are the quiet home,
Where fashion, with its tumult doth not come:
His faithful partner, and his smiling boy!
Lighten each care, and sweeten his employ:
His stock the charge he loves, and trusty steed,
Well disciplined for toil or pleasures need;
These are his joys! and if the *heart* be right,
Thanks with each gift enjoyed, will still unite:
He blesses God, for rain and dew from heaven;
For fruitful seasons, and the harvest given.

Not so the *merchant*!* his is all the strife,
The weariness, the bustle, and turmoil of life!
Mingled with buoyant spirits, fed by *hope*,
Which doth so oft the path to sorrow ope:
Solicitude is *his*! he would compete
With rival traders and their schemes defeat:
Here is the snare! and here alas! he strays
From rectitude, and honor's sacred ways!
He lives beyond his means, his treasures flow
T' eclipse his *neighbor*, in his pomp and show!
His business is extended, thus to meet
The calls with which *ambition* is replete:
His obligations swell, and soon fall due,
He borrows, pays, and hope lights up anew.
But now fresh trials from their fountains burst!
His debtors break, and credit *too* is crush'd:
Perplexed, his books are searched, but ah! he finds
Ten times his *capital* is "scattered to the winds!"
Poor man! he doth indeed *affect* a smile,
Though rack'd with inward agony the while;
For still the *quickened* step, the *hasty* meal!
The secret workings of his mind reveal;
His "like the troubled sea that cannot rest,"
By conscience tortured, and by grief opprest.—
Perchance he still tugs through, and fights his way,
While hope yet whispers of a *brighter day*!
He gains fresh strength, begins the year *anew*;
But ah! its *close*, tells the *same* history too.
Years, succeed years, ambition still lives on,
Excitement bears him up, when *peace* has gone.—

May-be his fortune changes! and he gains
The summit of his wishes, and his pains:
He's but the *poor* man, *burdened with his wealth*!
For where the riches *true*, to man are given,
They lead to peace, to competence, and Heaven.—

* The *city* merchant is here referred to.

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE MISSION SPIRIT.

What blessed vision cloth'd *with light sublime*,
Like star of eve in Spring's delicious prime,
Its radiance beams o'er error's sanguine plains,
Where bigot-rage and mental darkness reigns!
The Mission-Spirit, harbinger of peace!
Now bloody Moloch's reeking altars cease,
His flames vindictive, like a breath expire,
While wrathful gods and vengeful rites retire.
O'er Brahma's fables, hymns of triumph swell,
Of Glory, Pardon, and IMMANUEL.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Miscellaneous.

TALLEYRAND.—This eminent politician has for years filled a large space in the public eye. He may be described as the prince of statesmen: has occupied place and station under almost every dynasty in France for the last half century. No matter what party prevailed, Talleyrand was sure to be found among the successful—thrones have tottered, kings been hurried into exile, and prime ministers imprisoned; but nothing seemed to disturb the equanimity of Talleyrand. The autobiographical history of such a man; one whose life may be said to comprise a history of empires, could not but possess intense interest, and we are glad to learn from a late London paper that such a work is in preparation. The following particulars in relation to this extraordinary man, we glean from a late foreign journal, received by a late arrival. "Talleyrand was born lame, and his limbs are fastened to his trunk by an iron apparatus, on which he strikes ever and anon his gigantic cane, to the great dismay of those who see him for the first time—an awe not diminished by the look of his piercing grey eyes, peering through his shaggy eyebrows; his unearthly face, marked with deep stains, covered partly by his shock of extraordinary hair, partly by his enormous cravat, which supports a large protruding lip, drawn over his upper lip with a cynical expression no painting could render. Add to this appearance of terror his dead silence, broken occasionally by the most sepulchral guttural monosyllables. Talleyrand's pulse, which rolls a stream of enormous volume, intermits and pauses at every sixth beat. This he constantly points out triumphantly as a rest of nature, giving him at once a superiority over other men. Thus, he says, all the missing pulsations are added to the sum total of those of his life, and his longevity and strength appear to support this extraordinary theory. He likewise asserts that it is this which enables him to go without sleep. "Nature," says he, "sleeps and recruits herself at every intermission of my pulse." And, indeed, you see him time after time, rise at three o'clock in the morning from the whist table; then he will return home, and often wake up one of his secretaries to keep him company, or to talk of business. At four he will go to bed, sitting nearly bolt upright in his bed, with numerous night caps on his head, to keep it warm and feed his intellect with blood, as he says, but in fact it is to prevent his injuring the seat of knowledge if he should tumble to the ground; and he sits upright from his tendency to apoplexy, which would no doubt seize him if he were perfectly recumbent. We remember seeing an account in the newspapers a few years ago, stating that his head having dropped from his pillow, he was so drowned in blood that no feature was to be seen. Although he goes to bed so late, at six or seven at latest he wakes, and sends for his attendants. He constantly refers to the period when he was minister for foreign affairs, and when this power to live without sleep enabled him to go out and seek information, as well as pleasure, in society till twelve or one o'clock.—At that hour he returned to his office, read over all the letters that had arrived in the day, put marginal indications of the answers to be returned, and then on waking again at six, read over all the letters written in consequence of his orders.—When Talleyrand was engaged in the protocols here, he used to tire out all his younger colleagues; and full well we know now by experience, that at the time of the Quadruple Treaty, and on many other occasions, his eyes were wide open while Lord Palmerston slept. To these physical peculiarities, we could add that he eats but one meal a day. After serving his guests, which he always insists on doing, he gulps down, dish after dish, a volume altogether that would satisfy a boa constrictor."

JOHN BUNYAN.—Coleridge, in his Table-Talk, has the following paragraphs, about a book, which many have read, and all must have admired—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress:

"This wonderful work is one of the few books which may be read over repeatedly at different times, and at each time with a new and different pleasure. I read it once as a theologian—and let me assure you that there is great theological acumen in the work—once with devotional feelings—and once as a poet. I could not have believed beforehand that Calvanism could be painted in such exquisitely delightful colors.

"I know of no book, the Bible excepted as above all comparison, which I, according to my judgment and experience, could so safely recommend as teaching and enforcing the whole saving truth, according to the mind that was in Christ Jesus, as the Pilgrim's Progress. It is in my conviction, incomparably the best *Summa Theologia Evangelica* ever produced by a writer not miraculously inspired."

We have not, like the author of this opinion, given this book a third perusal. We read it once, and then more for its poetry than its theology or devotional feelings, but the impression it made upon the mind are vivid after the lapse of many years. The perfect simplicity of its style, its deep and imaginative power, and the striking allegories, which abound in its pages, cannot fail to enchain the attention and delight the fancy of all who may venture upon the Pilgrim's narrative.

It appears that a work has recently been published in London, entitled 'Illustrations of the Pilgrim's Progress by Bernard Barton, with a Biographical Sketch of the life and writings of John Bunyan, by Josiah Conder.' The life of the son of a poor tinker, who in the solitude of the prison, composed such a work as the Pilgrim's Progress, will not be without its interest. Bunyan was born at the village of Elston, near Bedford, England, in 1628. In early life he was a wanderer, a soldier of dissipated habits. After he reformed, he joined a society of Anabaptists and became a public teacher among them. Soon after the restoration, under the laws enacted against dissenters from the established church, he incurred the sentence of transportation. That sentence was not carried into effect, but he was confined in prison for twelve years. It was during this period that his ardent imagination produced the splendid allegory to which he is indebted for the fame that is awarded to his memory.

PRESENT ASPECT OF BABYLON.—Though the antiquary, as I have said, I determined in mind, that I was passing along the walls of Babylon.—Many fragments of bricks were lying among the sand, some marked with the character I noticed in Hillah. All was barren around; although at some distance, were the waters were shallowest, I could see the grass peeping above them. By the walls I had found a dry road to the base of the huge shapeless mound on which the tower is placed; its circumference is estimated at little more than seven hundred yards; a narrow way divided it from a still larger and more irregular heap, upon the side of which stood facing the tower, a small mosque. If the dervishes to whom these memorials are erected, lived on the spots where the tombs now stand that are to be seen over the remains of Babylon, they selected well for the abandonment of the world; more forlorn spots could scarcely be found; for, in the great desert even, there is verdure and flower—here all is utter misery. On the height of the first mounds stands a well built tower, of something less than forty feet high. Such an erection in modern days would excite admiration for its workmanship; with what astonishment must it be viewed in the supposition that its age exceeds four thousand years! Huge heaps of brick lie about, melted into solid masses, as if by the action of fire; and the whole mound on which the pillar stands is covered with the fragments of well baked bricks—and this is the temple of Belus, it is said, or the Tower of Babel. At any rate, be it what it may, it stands on the plain of Shinar, where Babylon once stood; and most completely, as my eye wandered over the scene of desolation, did I feel the truth of the fulfilment of the judgments pronounced against her; yes, "Every one that goeth by Babylon shall be astonished."

Major Skinner's Overland Journey.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MONUMENT.—The celebrated De Lamartine, on his return from a visit to the Holy Land, in 1833, whilst approaching Servia, the last town on the Turkish frontier, says: "I saw a large tower rising in the midst of the plain, as white as Parian marble. I sat under its shade to enjoy a few moments repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of marble or white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls. These skulls, bleached by the rain and the sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which sheltered me from the heat of the sun. A number of Turkish horsemen, who had come from Nesse to escort us into town, informed me, that the skulls were those of fifteen thousand Servians, who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. I paid my tribute of respect to the memory of those heroic men, whose decapitated heads are the boundary of the independence of their country."

SLAVES IN THE DIAMOND MINES.—The condition of those slaves whose labors furnish the costly gems which sparkle on the bosom or amid the tresses of beauty, forms a striking contrast with that of the classes whom they enrich or adorn with their toil. A wretched species of food, scantily doled out, enables them to sustain for a few years the weight of their misery. Being forced to remain a whole year with their feet all day in the water, living on food little strengthening or nutritious, and generally cold or badly cooked, they are subject to enfeebling disorders, arising from the debilitated state of the alimentary canal. Frequently, moreover, they incur the risk of being crushed by the falling rocks or avalanches of earth which suddenly detach themselves from the face of the precipices. Nevertheless, such is the wretchedness of their condition in the domestic or particular service of their owners, such the natural appetite of man for gain, such the force of the most remote expectations of liberty, that these unfortunate beings, hard as is their labor, and badly as they are fed, exhibit a decided preference for their species of employment.

THE GREAT BELL AT MOSCOW.—An interesting ceremony lately took place at Moscow. The famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal-founder. Its height is 21 feet, its diameter 23, and its weight 433,000 pounds. The beauty of the form, the bas-reliefs with which it is adorned, and the value of the metal, (which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper,) render it remarkable, as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that early period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferaud, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.—*London New Monthly.*

THE TEA PLANT IN INDIA.—The result of the researches of the tea-deputation dispatched to Assam under Dr. Wallach, respecting the tea-plant in that country, gives every reason to expect that tea will become a prime article of export from India. The plant has been found in extensive natural plantations, and the localities are such as to encourage the belief that it exists far more extensively than has yet been discovered, and to warrant the conclusion that Assam, and our northern frontiers generally, will afford the most ample field for the cultivation of every variety. The researches of the deputation have not been limited to the tea-plant: the botanical and geological features of the country have been noted; and Dr. Wallach states that he has never seen or heard of so rich a flora as that of Assam.

Asiatic Journal.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE AMERICAN BAR.—An eminent Lawyer of the Boston Bar has received a letter from the Court of King's Bench, requesting his opinion on a disputed point, and informing him that the case is postponed till his answer is received. The case is this: A sells a horse to B for £50, with a warranty of soundness, which if actually sound would be worth £80. The horse proves unsound, and B sells him for £20. What is the measure of the damages, the difference between £20 and 50, or between £20 and £80? On the question being propounded to two eminent lawyers in Boston, they both promptly answered differently.

Bangor Adv.

EVIL.—Let no human voice presume to say of the dominion of evil, thus far shalt thou extend, and no farther. It matters not whether within the walls of the religious sanctuary, or in the bandit's mountain cave; whether within the private circle of domestic comfort, or in the more public scenes of rapine, strife, or bloodshed; if the heart be willingly surrendered to the influence of evil, the powers of darkness will work out their fatal purpose, and fulfil their work of destruction.

PATENT BUTTER.—A Russian nobleman of high rank, and the possessor of a large landed estate, has received from the Emperor, letters patent, as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter, which may be of importance to dairy women in this country. The process consists in boiling, or rather simmering the milk, for the space of fifteen minutes, in its sweet state, taking care not to burn it, and then churning it in the usual manner. It is said that no difficulty ever occurs in making butter immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which has undergone vinous fermentation. Butter made in this manner, is also said to preserve its flavor and sweetness much longer than that made in the ordinary manner. The milk, likewise, being left sweet, is considered of nearly the same value as before churning, and far more healthy on account of its having the animalculæ, or whatever else it may have contained, destroyed. The ease with which the experiment may be made, should induce all to give it a fair trial.

—*Silk Culturist.*

SHIP BUILDING.—The number of ships built in the United States last year was 957, viz. 88 ships—94 brigs—497 schooners—180 sloops—and 88 steamboats. The tonnage of which amounted to 119,330 tons.

Washington Alston.—The Committee appointed by Congress to select artists for filling the four pannels in the Rotunda at Washington, with national subjects, have offered two of the four to this most accomplished artist. He has accepted only one, and that on condition that he may be allowed to finish his great painting of Belshazzar before he commences it. He is now engaged in painting from English history, "the Death of King John." It may not be generally known that this great artist resides at Cambridge, Mass. where he has erected a large edifice in which he pursues his interesting labors.—*Augusta Courier.*

According to the report of the Health Office, the number of interments in the city of Baltimore for the year 1836, was 2373. Among them there were two white women, one aged 102, and the other 112 years! Also, six free colored women, aged 120, 111, 105, and three of 100 years!

The population of Missouri, according to a census just taken, is 244,208, viz.—whites, 202,757—slaves, 40,540—free persons of color, 911. In 1830 the population was 140,455, including 25,091 slaves.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Epuy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, whose statements are entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

NEW-YORK, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,	Martin E. Thompson,
Joseph Torrey,	James F. Kenny,
George L. Willard,	Edwin Williams,
W. Spencer,	Frederick Goodell,
Wm. P. Disoway,	Thomas W. Harvey,
E. D. Plimpton,	A. Wales,
Isaac Fryer,	Samuel S. Tiffany,
Edward T. Backhouse,	James J. A. Bruce,
Jonathan Amory,	F. H. Wolcott,
Adoniram Chandler,	A. S. W. Goodwin,
Joseph Titcomb,	Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance; in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octave form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. He himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor states to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1